

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.
NUMBER 9

CALGARY, ALBERTA
SEPTEMBER, 1958



● *Farming 'Round The World'*

● *Wheat and Chaff*

● *Living Alone In The Woods*

● *Millarville Fair*

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CANADA PACKERS

ANNUAL REPORT

The 31st year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 26th, 1958. (Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1958'.)

New highs were established in respect of:

Dollar Sales
Tonnage — i.e. pounds of product sold
Net Profit.

The following is a condensed record of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$486,122,000
Previous high—Fiscal 1957	\$467,188,000
2.*Tonnage — weight of product sold	2,466,000,000 lb.
Previous high — Fiscal 1957	2,435,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,972,803
Previous high — Fiscal 1956	\$ 4,745,533

The Net Profit was equivalent to 1.03% of Dollar Sales.

*The tonnage figure corresponds to tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse Business.



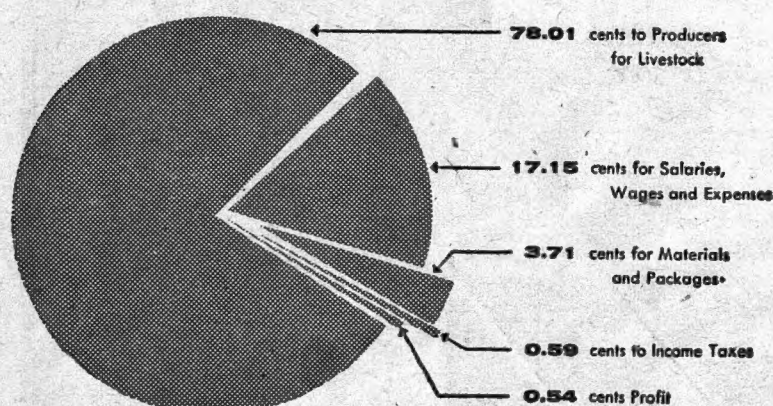
Products which derive from Canadian livestock constitute 55% of the total sales of the company.

It is clear that the Canadian livestock producer has a vital interest in the operations of Canada Packers.

Because of this special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock (meat and by-products).

On these, the profit this year was 17 2/3c per 100 lb.,
equivalent to just over 1/6c per lb.,
or 0.54% of sales,
compared to 1.03% of sales on the total operation.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



For the past ten years Canada Packers' profit on product derived from livestock has averaged 0.64 cents per dollar sales,
equivalent to about 1/5¢ per lb.

This is an important figure.

It is the measure of the Company's total profit on products derived from livestock, — the fee which Canada Packers has received for its services in processing the livestock and finding markets for the meats and by-products. This profit is important to the packer, and because the capital employed in the packing industry is turned over several times per year, a very small percentage of profit on sales represents a reasonable return on capital employed.

However, if no profit whatever were made, the benefit to the livestock producer or to the consumer would be almost negligible. For example, choice steers are selling to-day for approximately 24¢ per

lb. live weight. If the packer made no profit and the benefit went entirely to the livestock producer, he (the producer) would receive only an additional 1/7¢ per pound.†



Reports to Shareholders in the past have been mainly concerned with a review of the Canadian livestock situation. This is natural and proper. Meat is our principal business and, along with the livestock producer, we are vitally concerned with the Canadian livestock situation.

However, Canada Packers has become a widely diversified company, and a substantial share of our sales and profit arises from products other than meat and livestock by-products.

It was felt that shareholders and livestock producers would be interested in a partial list of these products:

- Highly processed products derived from livestock by-products**
Leather, Gelatine, Pharmaceuticals
- Other products from Canadian Farms**
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Ice Cream, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles
- Edible Oil Products**
Shortenings, Margarine, Salad Oil
- Detergents**
Soaps, Synthetic Detergents, Glycerine
- Miscellaneous**
Peanut Butter, Salted Nuts, Livestock Feeds, Chemical Fertilizers, Jute Bags, Feathers and Down, Foam Rubber

These products contribute substantially to the Company's income and lend stability to our business.



In all of our activities it is our conviction that the first requirement for success is to produce the best quality of products and to strive constantly to improve them.

We use every means known to us to achieve these goals. Control of quality and service is Management's most important function. Important advances have been made in this field during the year.



The previous four annual reports have mentioned the decline of exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States. This year, the situation has changed drastically. The table below gives shipments of cattle plus beef to the United States (cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) and Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle:

	Shipments to U.S. pounds	Inspected Slaughterings pounds
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)*	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)*	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500

*From February, 1952 to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

Exports to the United States of beef and beef cattle in 1957 are an important amount for the first time in six years, and are the highest since 1950.

Some liquidation of cattle herds in drought areas of the U.S. in the past several years created a strong demand for cattle at good prices in 1957. This allowed Canadian cattle to move to market at firm prices, even with an increase in marketings of more than 20%.

This situation has continued throughout the first half of 1958, and Canadian cattle prices have been very strong.

†Meat and by-products from beef cattle weigh approximately three-quarters of the live weight. The packer's profit of 1/5¢ per pound of sales weight represents 1/7¢ per pound of live weight.

Annual Report



Beginning with September, 1956, hog marketings fell below the level of the previous year and remained below that level for a full year. During that period hog prices rose sharply above the level of the previous year.

These prices encouraged Canadian hog producers, and marketings for the first six months of 1958 have shown a considerable increase over the same period for the previous year.

This is shown by the following table:

CANADIAN HOG GRADINGS

Month	% Increase over 1957
January (1958)	8.7%
February	0.7 (Decrease)
March	11.1
April	10.0
May	9.1
June	14.7

These increases are likely to continue or accelerate during the Fall and Winter months.

This prospect of heavy hog marketings this Fall will undoubtedly result in lower hog prices and increased consumption of pork.



Last year's report mentioned a striking change in the meat business — the rapidly growing importance of poultry products.

The trend toward large-scale growing and processing of poultry is continuing.

This is a major development in the meat industry. It is due mainly to important reductions in the cost of production and processing of poultry, and has resulted in a steady supply of uniform quality throughout the year.

Canada Packers is actively engaged in all phases of poultry production, processing and marketing. We are rapidly expanding our facilities in this important area.



Directors report with pleasure that employee relations throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. On behalf of the Shareholders they extend cordial thanks to all employees.

Toronto, June 9th, 1958.

W. F. McLEAN,

President.

Copies of this report may be secured on request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

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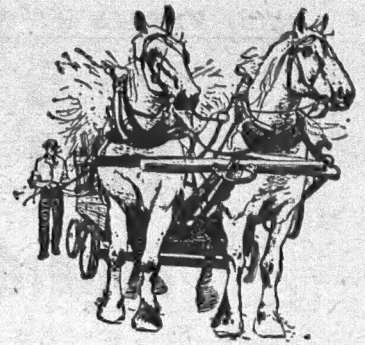
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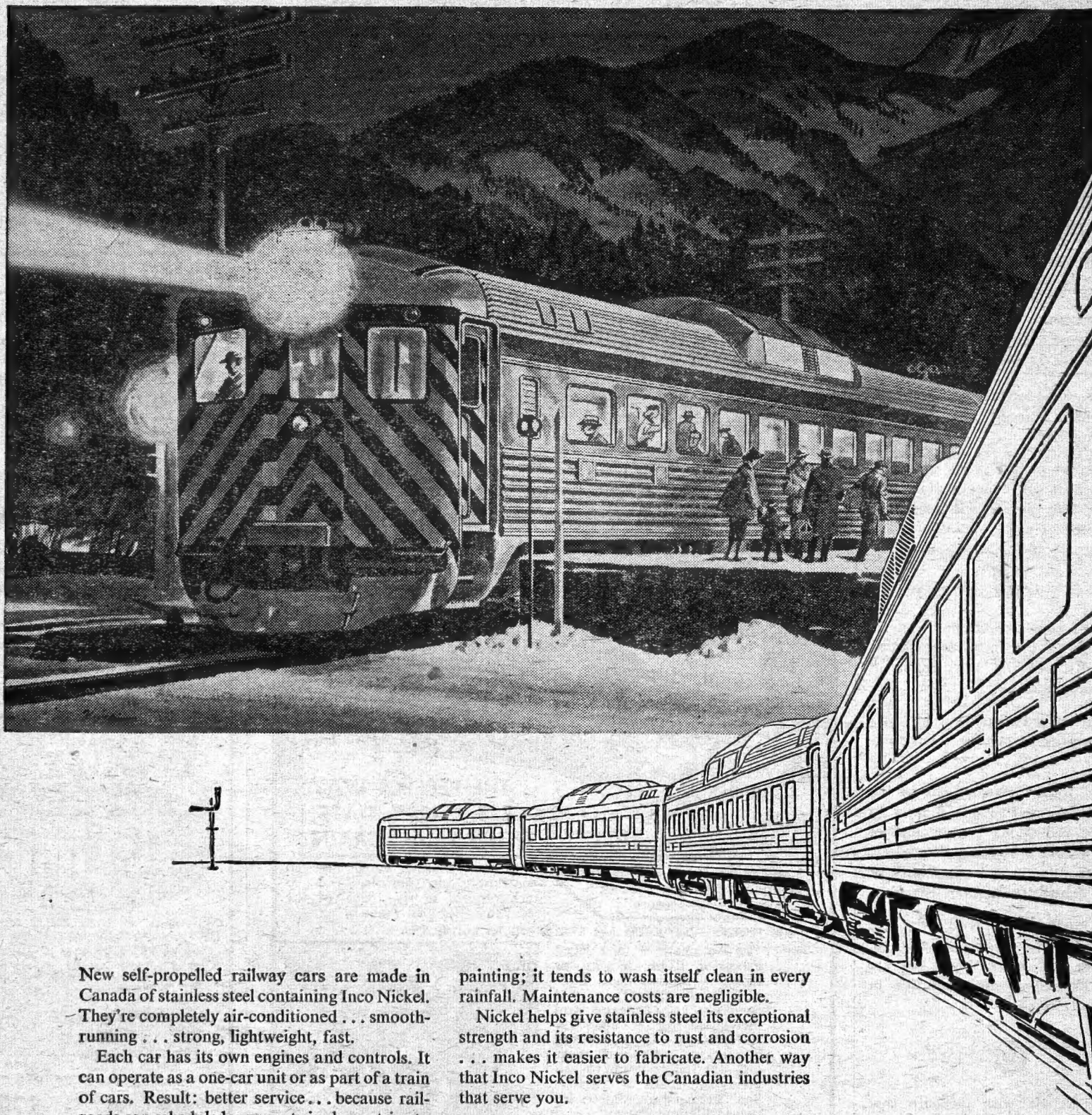


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Nickel helps give stainless steel its exceptional strength and its resistance to rust and corrosion . . . makes it easier to fabricate. Another way that Inco Nickel serves the Canadian industries that serve you.

Inco has recently published a colourfully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.



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Editorials . . .

Industrial myths aside . . .

. . . A sound agriculture is **STILL** the backbone of our country

SOME people hope to prove anything by figures. Nothing was proved by a recent editorial from the east, although it no doubt helped to perpetuate the ignorance of eastern industry toward agriculture.

The Financial Post, which should know better (but published in Toronto so not surprising) states that one of the "greatest delusions held by many Canadians is the belief that farming is the backbone of our country and somehow of special — even sacred — importance to our well being."

It quoted an eastern industrialist who was supposed to have done a "useful and unassailable job in slashing at these pieces of nonsense." To back up its argument, the Post stated that agriculture contributed only \$19 billion to our national income, but

manufacturing was "three times as important" at \$52.6 billion.

Being a financial paper it's perhaps not surprising that it thinks the world hinges on the simple dollar sign, yet it should know better than to be deluded into printing such misleading "pieces of nonsense."

Canada is rapidly becoming a great industrial nation with industry increasingly dominating both the country's internal and external affairs. Not the least factor in our prosperity is the balance of our economy which permits us to expand on the widest of fronts. Industry should never forget that the firm base of agriculture has been the very thing which has permitted industry to thrive in such a healthy climate.

The fact that \$19 billion is only a third

of our national income is a silly argument. This third is produced by barely a tenth of the population and the difference is made up by a subsidy of cheap foods and raw materials produced by farmers to create an industrial climate that encourages the growth of even more industry.

It must not be forgotten that much of the industrial income comes out of the pockets of farmers who constitute a great domestic market for industrial goods. It would be a wonderful agricultural world indeed if farmers could buy the products of industry as cheaply as they offer the products of the farm.

Nor must we forget that no matter how much industry produces, Canadians must eat, and you can't eat ball bearings, tube steel, nylon cloth or oil . . . at least, it's not very nourishing. We would say that this certainly makes agriculture of special importance, and while not exactly sacred, one is generally more inclined to get on one's knees to thank God for the bread we eat than the gadgets we use.

Industrialization is good for Canada and is bringing a higher standard of living to all. The agricultural and industrial team gives us an economic balance that is the envy of most countries of the world. Yet it is a pity that credit isn't always given where it is due, and the eastern myth perpetuates that industry alone supports agriculture and especially western Canada's economy.

Reap what you sow

OGDEN NASH is the man who described a family as a unit composed not only of children, but of men, women, an occasional animal, and the common cold.

Perhaps in this day of farm mechanization we might equate "common cold" with injuries, and if his definition holds true, then to have a happy family community we must come to terms with our kinfolk, our pets, and also our infirmities.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has joined the growing list of co-ops offering a formula to approach the latter member of the household, in the form of an accident insurance plan to cover member patrons and their families. Application for coverage is not necessary and the cost is absorbed as another service of the Pool, which, of course, makes the project contributory through the patronage of members.

How heartening it is to see another organization introduce a form of contributory insurance before the government steps in with another of its "something for nothing" blanket proposals. The individual contributions to the cost of the Wheat Pool plan are not as obvious as may be desirable, but the group method of covering members solves all sorts of costly administrative headaches incumbent with individual application and arrangements for each member.

Aside from the tangible advantages of a sound accident insurance plan, the "contributory" aspects can not be over-estimated. Too many people in this day and age hope to "eliminate" personal contributions by asking that the State provide all comforts and cushions against hardship. They have been deluded into thinking this is somehow free. If enough of the Pool type of plans are in-

troduced — and they are increasing daily — the pressure may not build up to the point where the government will get into the act. It will then become more obvious that what you sow — you reap.

It is certainly not the entire responsibility of the healthy to care for the sick. While healthy, the individual must prepare for the day when he is not well, by setting something aside.

Government responsibility only begins with those who can not prepare for their possible illness— orphaned children, or children born feeble-minded, etc. This applies equally to old age security.

State old-age pensions for everyone can often be life-savers, but they also cultivate an irresponsible attitude on the part of too many who eat, drink and are merry and generally live it up with no thought for the future. They say, "Why worry about the future, let the State take care of me." This attitude puts the burden on the young of the next generation and almost rewards the irresponsible, improvident and unthrifty.

The co-op. insurance plans make it possible and practical for the prudent to protect themselves and their families without carrying the less responsible element.

Financial box score

In the period 1949 - 1956:—

The marketing margin on a loaf of bread went up from 7.7c to 11.5c.

The farmer's share of the consumer's price fell from 23% to 14%.

Why doesn't the farmer reap increased returns for his increased efficiency?

The land grabbers

"SCOTTISH wrath is boiling", reported the daily papers the other day . . . and all over a tiny piece of real estate. It all started when a U.S. broadcasting network announced its intention to buy a Scottish island to give away as a prize for a TV quiz show.

Seems that Scotsmen have always been the most valuable export of Scotland, but wherever they may roam around the world they remain patriotic and typical Scotsmen to the very end.

Actually, there doesn't seem to be any legal objection to the sale or purchase of the land, but the ire of Scotsmen was raised by what they considered to be a trifling and disrespectful way in which an alien people treated part of the land of their birth.

Fortunately oil was poured on the troubled waters when the TV producer bowed to the protests and will relinquish his option on the island.

Now that the TV Company has relinquished its hold on the Scots island, perhaps Time magazine will give back to Canada the little piece of property that appears to have been claimed by its mapping staff.

Recent issues of Time contain several maps of North America, which upon close examination don't sit quite right. On the U.S. border with Canada, just South of Brandon, the international boundary takes a small but definite jog northward to claim a piece of Canada. Presumably this indicates the International Peace Garden which is an area of several square miles that has been set aside by both countries and developed jointly into a Peace Park.

Now comes the sixty-four-dollar question: Is there any justification for Americans to include this Canadian portion within the U.S. territorial boundaries? Answer: No, there is not!

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Enter as often as you like. Each new subscription or renewal entitles you to send in another answer to the question. Please note that subscribers must pay for their own subscriptions and sign the order below. Entries must be sent direct to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW.

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Winners' names will be published in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and at the same time, the prize money will be promptly mailed.

Can you use \$500.00 in cash, or any of the other cash prizes? Someone has to win and it might as well be you. Your friends will receive a real bargain too . . . the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW regularly for the next ten years — **THE BEST BUY IN THE FARM PAPER FIELD.**

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QUESTION: WHO IS THE FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA ?

MY ANSWER : _____

MY NAME AND ADDRESS : _____

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Alberta's 4-H winners . . .



THESE are the top competitors in the 4-H project competitions in Alberta and have become Alberta's representatives to the National 4-H Club Week in Toronto and Ottawa during November. Chosen from among 200, they are (back row): Steve Hadnagy, Bow Island, wheat; Sam Harbison, Stettler, beef; Charles Bowie, Morningside, dairy; Jim Lockhart, Hartell, barley; Gordon Church, Balzac, beef; Fred Wilson, Killam, beef, and Bill Avison, Ponoka, dairy. (Front row): Virginia Witwicki, Radway, clothing; Grace Einarson, Markerville, garden; Carolee Bates, Herronton, clothing; Lorna McKeage, Blackie, food; Dorothy Hebbson, Okotoks, sheep; Alice Fraser, Clyde, garden; and Joan Clennett, Mannville, clothing.

All have taken various club projects, in the aggregate, from seven to 18 years.

THE thing that keeps most married women going is the secret knowledge that they could have married better.

THE editor of the Nanton, Alberta, News must have had an overdose of company this summer because she reports: "Some people can stay longer in an hour than others can in a week."

ROBERT GRAVES tells an interesting story of British officialdom in his new book of reminiscences. "A lady got on to a train with a turtle in a basket and asked if she needed to buy a ticket for it. 'No,' said the ticket inspector, 'Cats (for railway ticket purposes) is dogs, and squirrels in cages, is parrots; but this here turtle is an insect. We don't charge you nothing, lady.'"

THE New York postmaster says that about SIX MILLION pieces of mail, hopelessly addressed, arrive in the city every day. One of his favorites was directed to: "The Station to which you are listening, New York, N.Y."

IN Great Britain they are now talk-ink about producing TV spectacles, not only with sound, but with smells — H'mm — the British ARE slow!

BELOW is the work of an executive just about to blossom forth with his first ulcer:

My typist has gone on hir holiday
My typist hap gone oh hyr haliduy,
O gring bacq mu hypist to me.
Bling Bac% oK sring back
Oh Bynk BâcK mu tipisth to mi, tu mo.
Btung bicq ocsling BâcK
Oh Blynck Ba!!K my 1/2pys to m1/4
Odaern!

MOST girls are highly interested in altaring their boy friends.

A COUNTRY weekly tells of the town having a native son allegedly 134 years old, and, of course, the oldest living man. A visitor getting into conversation with one of the town citizens remarked on what a fine record the oldster had and what a remarkable man he must be. "Oh, I don't know," said the citizen, "that he, or we, have anything to be proud of. He never did anything around here except grow old, and it's taken him a hell of a long time to do that."

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by Ivan Helmer

STATISTICIANS come up with some great results and according to this one's figures only you and I are still working in this country:

UNEMPLOYMENT

Population of Canada	16,000,000
People 65 years or over	4,000,000
Balance left to work	12,000,000
People 21 years or under	6,000,000
Balance left to work	6,000,000
Persons working in Canadian gov't	3,000,000
Balance left to work	3,000,000
Persons in Armed Forces	1,200,000
Balance left to work	1,800,000
People in Civic and Provincial Offices	1,100,000
Balance left to work	700,000
Persons in Hospitals and Institutions	200,000
Balance left to work	500,000
Bums and those who won't work	425,000
Balance left to work	75,000
Persons in jail	74,998
Balance left to work	2

THE best housekeepers in any country are the mortgage companies.

OVERHEARD in a tea-room: "I wonder how much she paid for those horrible drapes we spent all afternoon admiring?"

THE dairymen of the world should send Mr. John Diefenbaker a handful of orchids. A spokesman at a Cleveland temperance meeting said recently: "World statesmen should quit toasting with alcohol, and follow the example of the Prime Minister of Canada who toasted his Queen with milk." The distillers, on the other hand, who are instrumental in diverting a few dollars into the hands of the tax collectors are probably not orchid-minded over the matter.

A BOOK lying around here tells HOW TO MAKE MONEY and it seems to be a very simple matter. Boiled down the procedure is to invest in something worth far more than you put into it; like the hobo who said: "I'd give a \$1,000.00 to be one of them millionaires!", or perhaps a better way is to write a book: HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

THE stuff that scientists keep digging up is fascinating; for instance how many people know that: "When a fowl breathes it fills its bones as well as its lungs with air. Its eyes are divided from each other and so give two separate fields of vision, and on top of that (as if what we have already isn't enough) each eye has a third eyelid and this works sideways instead of up and down." All we can say to this is, any human who finds himself carrying on in this manner had better lie down somewhere for a few hours, or until only one field of vision is in sight, before going home.

THE honeymoon is over when the bride starts introducing the groom as "my first husband."

AND someone has sent in a classified ad from a weekly Western paper which reads: "Young bachelor with half section of good land would like to correspond with woman with a tractor. Object matrimony. If interested, please send picture of tractor."

THINGS aren't too bad in the cow business if the flicking end of a cow's tail goes at \$35.00. Many a farm boy or girl has almost committed bovine murder to get rid of one. But that's the price county officials in a New York town awarded a farmer when he reported that a neighbor's dog had chewed away the "fly swatter" part of his cow's tail.

IN another town a woman, being bawled out by a cop for jay-walking, told him: "Sure I can read the DON'T WALK signs, but I thought they were bus company advertisements."

DON'T rush to buy a trailer. We may soon be able to live in just the family car. Another gadget to work from the cigarette lighter plug-in has come on the market. It is a "carbecue" and when plugged in sits on the open glove compartment door until your hot-dog, or hamburger is cooked.

THE British dead-pan and apparent lack of emotion at emotional times is, like the Oxford accent, a cultivation, according to Sir Harold Nicolson, who said in a talk over the BBC:

"Until Dr. Thomas Arnold had invented and imposed his conception of muscular Christianity it was not considered essential for the English gentleman to suppress all overt emotion. The Duke of Wellington, who is in fact the ideal of the true English gentleman, sobbed frequently; Nelson, a national hero, was always dissolving into tears; and even in the mid-Victorian Age, Lord Tennyson was furious if at least most of his audience didn't weep — or as he called it — 'become broken down' — when he read to them 'Maud' or the 'Queen of the May'."

THE trouble with today's smart children, quips an oldtimer, is that they don't smart in the right places.

MUNICIPAL, provincial and federal bureaus please copy:

(From New York Herald Tribune): Our city controller is quite right in insisting on having a chauffeured Cadillac of his own, even if it does cost \$6,392 and even if the city cannot find needed additional money for schools. As the controller properly says: "The top officials of the city, for the dignity of their office, should have Cadillacs."

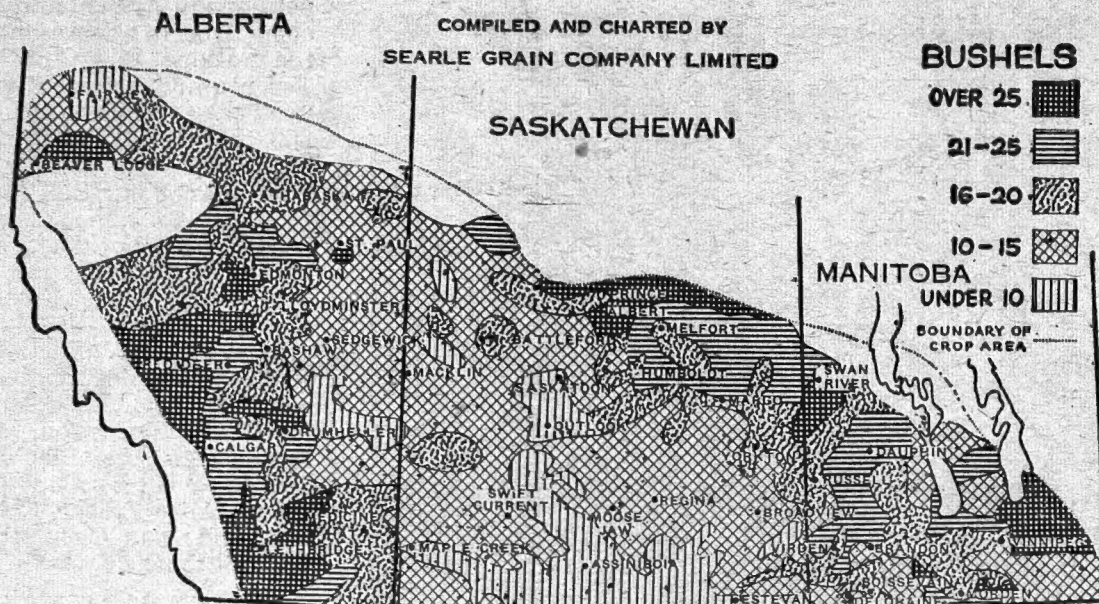
The implication here is plain. It is that the inherent dignity of these officials is so slight that it must have the additional reinforcement of fancy trappings.

We can imagine Abraham Lincoln looking quite dignified even if barefoot. Gandhi used to manage to do so with just a loincloth.

AN old Esperanto proverb states that the wise man thinks twice before not opening his mouth.

ALL that is necessary to make a dollar go as far as it used to is to send another along to see that it gets there.

YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE OVER THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1958



Fall weed control

WEEDS on summerfallow or on stubble fields should not be neglected during the harvest season rush.

Experts warn "Failure to destroy the weeds during the fall could result in the defeat of the farmer's entire weed control program. In the fall, perennial weeds such as perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, etc., produce a supply of nutrients which are stored in the roots for the following spring growth. If the top growth is not destroyed, the roots will survive the winter and renew their activity in the spring."

Saskatchewan feed shortage

"It seems a strange thing that we should be concerned over grain shortages when only a matter of a few months ago surpluses and unsold grains were a source of worry to many farmers." With this remark, the Hon. L. F. McIntosh, Saskatchewan's acting minister of agriculture, advised cattlemen to pick up any extra feed grain now that can be used later to stretch out fodder supplies.

He pointed out that the unpredictable prairie weather is the chief factor that will bring about a very short grain crop this year, and that the extent to which cattle herds may have to be reduced will depend to a large extent upon the amount of feed gathered locally.

Imported supplies of fodder may produce some small relief, but they cannot be much more than a drop in the bucket compared with the total problem.



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BASED on field reports up to the first of August, the Searle Grain Company estimates this season's average wheat yield at 15 bushels per acre. This chart gives some indication of the relative prospects, although varying conditions over fairly small areas have made it difficult this year to estimate, and there may have been some changes in the picture during the past few weeks.

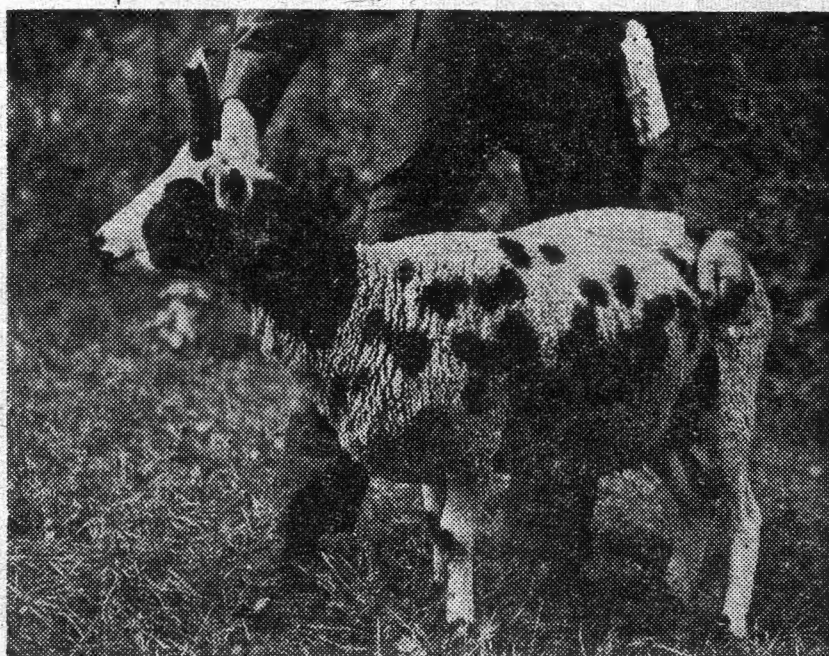
It remains clear, however, that the wheat crop has come through the season better than expected. The total yield is expected to be about 303 million bushels, with Alberta contributing 87 million bushels; Saskatchewan 170 million bushels; and Manitoba 46 million bushels.

MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



The House of Seagram

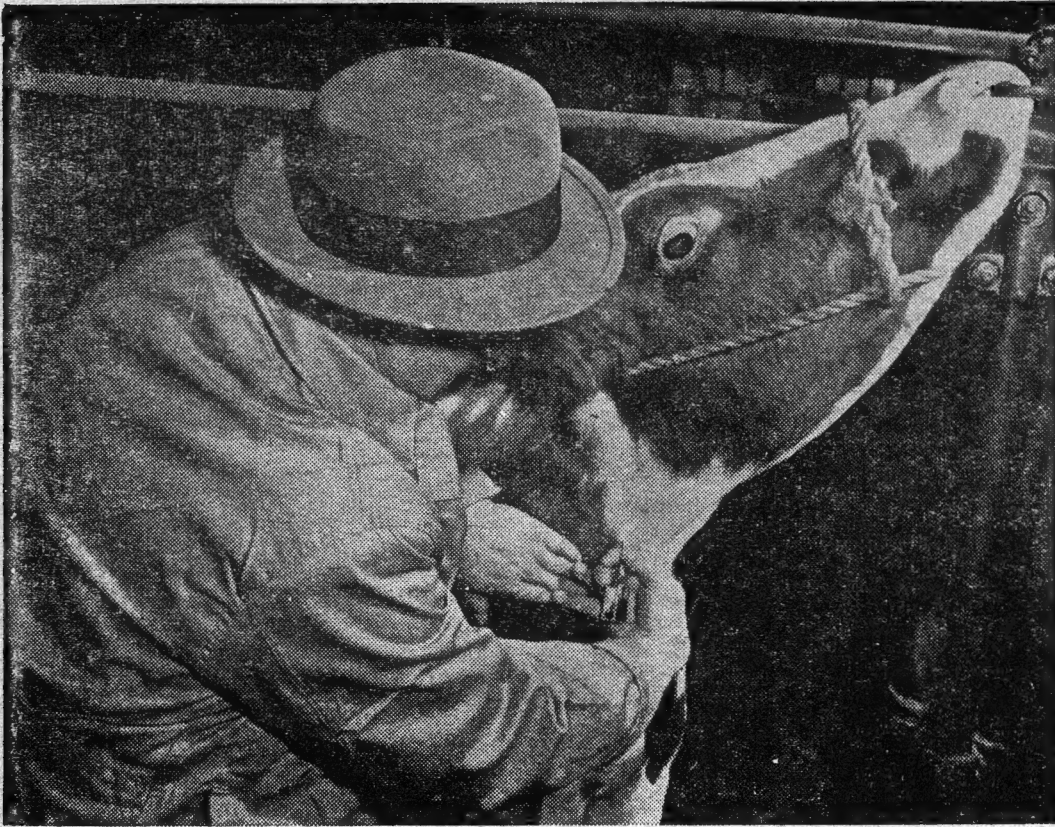
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857



Here's a breed we won't likely see around these parts... not this week anyway. It's called the Jacob Sheep, and comes from one of the few remaining flocks of its breed in Britain, on the estate of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam at Milton Hall, Northamptonshire.

Jacob Sheep are said to be descended from a breed native to the Holy Land. They have piebald fleeces and their horns, of which they often have two pairs, grow in the male to an exceptional size.

The origins of the Milton Hall flock are unknown, although its existence there for many centuries is accepted. It is one of three or four flocks of this type of sheep remaining in Britain today, and in an attempt to maintain the stamina of the survivors of this ancient breed, exchanges of breeding stock take place regularly between them.



Drawing a blood sample for a brucellosis test is Dr. F. O. Read, regional veterinarian, Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Brucellosis control expanded

A BRUCELLOSIS control program, spreading gradually across Canada, has so far seen ten areas declared free of the disease. Testing is proceeding in 24

areas, where there are an estimated 430,500 head of cattle.

247 areas have been accepted for testing, over and above the ten completed. Cattle under supervision total 2,878,551.

The national eradication program was started in April, 1957. Prince Edward Island was the first area to be certified.

Overall level of infection in the initial test is about one per cent. In some areas, however, as high as five per cent of the animals have been found to be infected. On a herd basis, the rate is roughly 14 per cent, although in some areas this figure has been as high as 25 per cent.

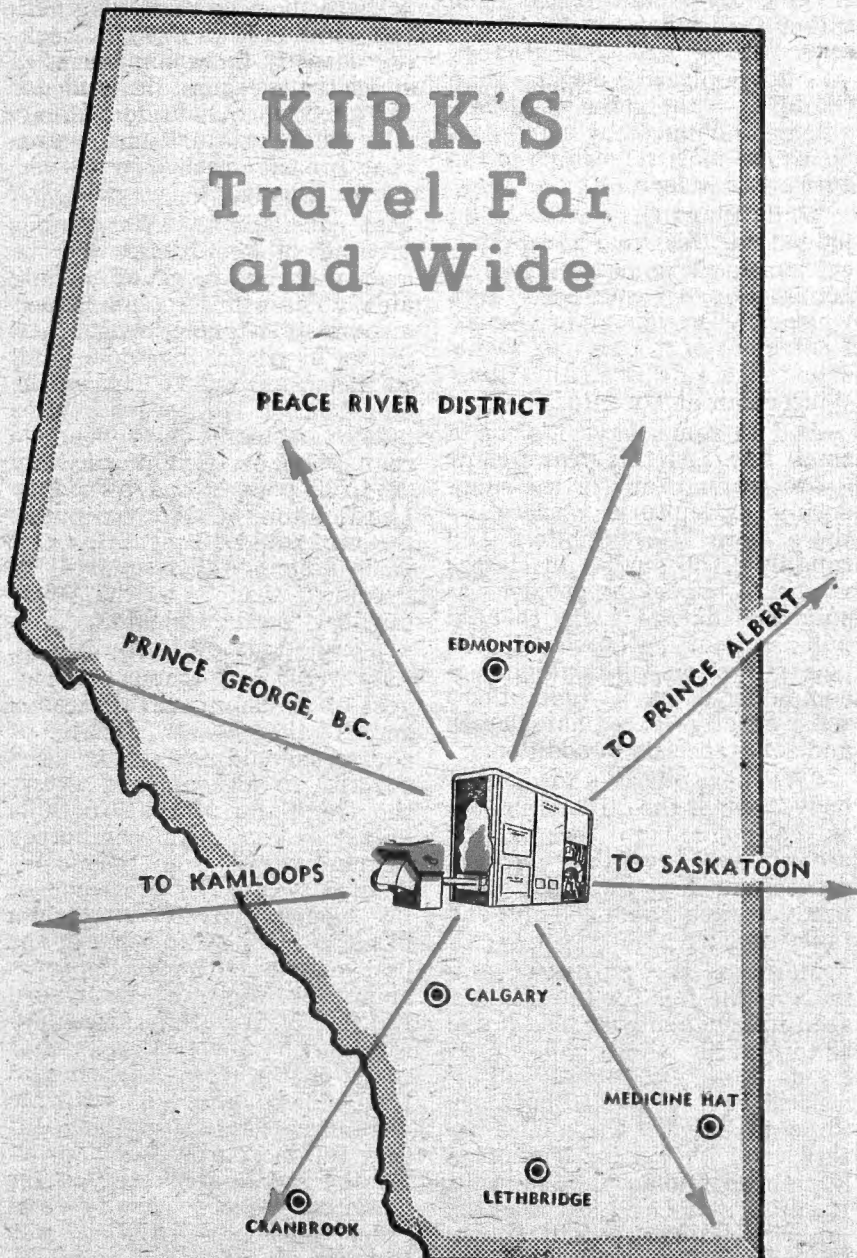
Brucellosis costs the livestock industry about \$9,000,000 annually through decreased milk production, loss in calf crop and the subsequent replacement of breeding stock.

Prairie Chicken Disappearing

Reported on their way to extinction in Alberta. Only a few pockets of the birds — pinnated grouse — are left in their last retreat, the Cypress Hills area.

Locker plants acquitted

OCCASIONALLY pork farm-slaughtered then brought for storage or curing at locker plants has turned sour or off-flavored. Upon investigation, states L. Arnold, Supervisor of Frozen Food Locker Plants, it was found that plants were not at fault but in most cases it was due to improper slaughtering which often included slaughtering on hot days, or improper chilling immediately following slaughter or both. Other reasons discovered were that the animal was excited before it was killed, it was not properly bled or had access to stinkweed.



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When Spring's around the corner,
It's all the more reason
To get a Kirk's heating unit
Before the rainy season.
Instead of lighting the furnace
And then letting it go out.
You can have even heat,
Avoid rheumatism and gout!
You'll enjoy the Kirk's stoker
During the summer time too,
The morning's chilly air
Will never reach you!
Don't wait 'til next winter
Like some folks do—
Give Kirk's a chance
To see the job through.
Phone Kirk's at seven-four in
Three Hills and say:
"Install up-to-date heating
For us to-day."

● SPRING ● SUMMER ● FALL ● WINTER

**KIRK'S INSTALL FURNACES TWELVE
MONTHS OF THE YEAR**

Please send more information on the NEW KIRK'S AUTOMATIC HEATING UNITS.
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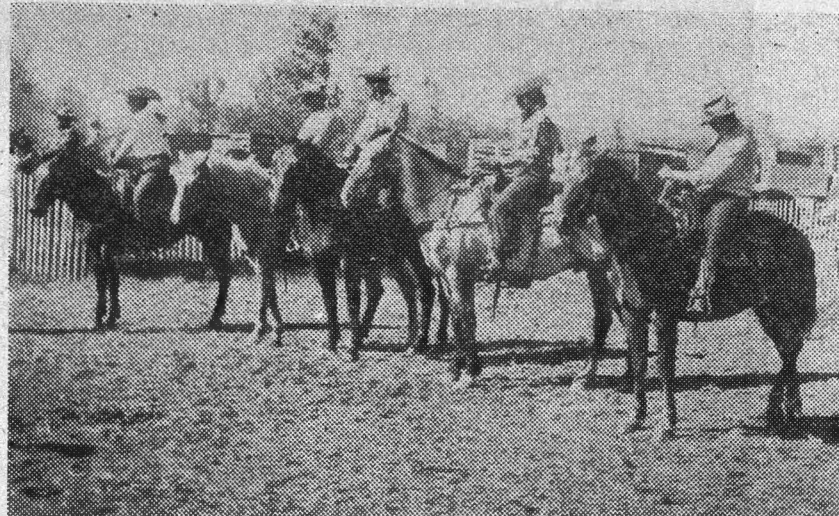
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ADDRESS _____

Direction from Town _____



Millarville Fair fat stock line up for judging. Competition was keen. Many of the pure-bred animals on show had been in national competition in both the Shorthorn and Hereford classes.



The light horse classes at the Millarville Fair would rate among the biggest of the summer fair season across the West, and, of course, would not be complete without a full complement of stock horses.

IN its size and prestige, the annual summer fair held at the Millarville Race Track and sponsored by the Priddis and Millarville Agricultural Society will be no threat to the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede or the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. At this year's event in August, judging in a dozen or more departments began at 10 a.m. and seven hours later most of the livestock and other exhibits were on their way back to farm homes. But let there be no mistake about the character of

That fair in the foothills

by Grant MacEwan

this one-day fair in its foothills setting — it's different, like fine lace or old cheese or a good book.

Here is one fair which has rigidly guarded its agricultural purpose. Every competitive class

in the substantial prize list is related to the farm or farm home. And operating strictly without midway, games of chance, rodeo, riding devices and high-pressure fellows trying to sell their estimates of a patron's age and weight, fair popularity has risen rather than fallen. In its picturesque setting beside Sheep Creek — no railroad closer than Okotoks — the show at Millarville is pronounced by many people as the most refreshing in the entire fair season.

While Shorthorns were being judged at this year's event, a cattleman whose name is known across Canada confessed in a whisper: "Do you know, Grant, I get more of a kick out of this show than I do from the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto."

And in some ways it's not a small fair. At this year's show — 51st annual fair for the sponsoring agricultural society — there were 300 exhibitors and roughly 1,500 entries, in classes ranging from baking powder biscuits and darned socks to herd bulls and cutting horses. In the poultry section, with exhibits accommodated in a tent, there were exactly 75 regular classes and some specials in addition.

"We have classes for everybody," one of the directors noted as he pointed to the judging records for vegetables, grains, grasses, cut flowers, fruits, dairy products, art, home cooking and fancy work.

Many of the pure-bred animals at the fair for the day had seen national shows. The grand champion Shorthorn bull, for example, Rothney Kavass, won his class at the National Shorthorn Show at Calgary the month before, and the grand champion Shorthorn female at Millarville, Rothney Simplicity 3rd, was the junior champion at the National Show; both were sired by the 10,000 guineas Calrossie Highland Piper and both owned by A. R. Cross, Midnapore.

Nationally known names to the top in Herefords, also, with George W. Bull, Midnapore, winning the grand championship for bulls and F. W. Bond, Calgary, the grand for females. Aristocrats of the livestock world need never be surprised to find themselves tied to the same fence at Millarville.

But the biggest livestock classes of the day were in the horse section where spectators saw keen competition in light horses and the rare spectacle of a heavy horse pulling contest — perhaps the only remaining contest of its kind in Canada. Lacking a costly dynamometer with which to measure the pull for each entry, the Priddis-Millarville people use a loaded stoneboat and have their own rules.

The base load on the stoneboat consisted of 2,700 pounds of water in steel barrels and the load was increased by adding men. The winning team, a pair of sorrel Belgians owned and driven by Albert Sandman, pulled the water and 17 men on the stoneboat. The second prize pullers, a team of 20-year-old roan Belgians, weighing a total of 4,200 pounds and owned by Les Boulton, of Okotoks, pulled the water and 16 men. In third place was a team entered by Parslow & Denoon, of the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.

As for the light horse classes, they would rate among the biggest of the summer fair season across the West. That, of course, should not come as a surprise to anyone who knows the traditions of that foothills area. "We've always been horsey in these parts," somebody commented. Nearby were some of the biggest pioneer enterprises in horse raising and some of the best efforts in horse improvement. It was at the Quorn Ranch, just a few miles upstream on Sheep Creek, that some of the best English and Irish Thoroughbreds available were used in the '80s of last century for the purpose of improving the saddle stock needed for mounted police, cavalry and ranch purposes. And it was right beside Millarville that E. D. Adams, Canadian authority on Thoroughbreds and now 90 years of age, settled in 1892.



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And so, with interest and loyalty being maintained, large numbers of saddle horses came again to the fair. They were not there for financial gain, but, rather, for the sheer fun of showing. In the ladies' saddle class there were 23 entries and in the open class, 31 entries — yet the total prizes in any class did not exceed \$10, five dollars for first prize, three dollars for second prize and two dollars for third. In many classes, the total contributed in entry fees would exceed the prize money paid; but nobody was complaining.

Moreover, here was the best possible evidence of local interest in horse breeding as well as showing — 16 entries in the progeny of dam class, with George Cowling in first position; 18 entries in the class for mare and foal at foot, with George Cheatham, breeder of Quarter horses, in first place; and a big entry in get-of-sire class, with Jim Wyatt's Appaloosas from Longview at the top. The Wyatts, with five members of the family mounted, won the popular family class, too.

Winning the keenly contested stock horse class was Bert Shepherd from the OH Ranch, west of High River, and, taking the highest honors in the Arabian classes were Stan and Lenore Wilson of Calgary.

And so it was through a heavy program, horses of many breeds and colors coming together in a section of the country where people have always taken pride in their saddle stock and where anything pertaining to horses is still an appropriate topic for conversation in the best kitchens and living rooms.

But if one may judge from the demeanour in the ring, the disposition of exhibitors as well as the quality of the horses has improved commendably since the pioneer years. One who recalled the earliest fairs at Priddis and Millarville said they were among the biggest horse shows in Alberta and competition was so keen that extra mounted police were usually on hand to protect the judge and see that neighborly arguments about splints, sidebones and stringhalt didn't get out of hand.

The fair held a few weeks ago

was the 51st annual event. The first, in 1907, was at Priddis where there was a community hall. The gate receipts for the day totalled \$10.25, there being no fence around the ground.

A few of the pioneers who signed the original application for an agricultural society charter were on hand for the recent fair, among them Conwil Williams, a past president and life member who may have attended every fair since 1907. Another early resident who didn't attend the first fair, had vivid recollections of the second, held exactly 50 years ago. When asked what stood out most prominently in his memory about that early fair, he replied with a grin: "Mrs. So-and-so's democrat. She got some money from home and wanted to treat all her neighbors. By golly, she did it, too — had two gallons of whiskey and a barrel of beer right there in the back of her democrat. We sure loved our neighbors that day."

In assessing the present-day prize list it would be quite wrong to assume that cattle, horses, sheep and pigs steal the show at Millarville. Not only did the inside exhibits at the recent fair prove local culinary skill but they indicated most clearly the extent of artistic interests. Perhaps it is one of the best things to be said about any community, that its people have time for and interest in cultural things, photography, sketching, painting, design and flowers. The Priddis-Millarville flower show furnished proof in its finest form that rural people can be enthusiastic about such matters of interest.

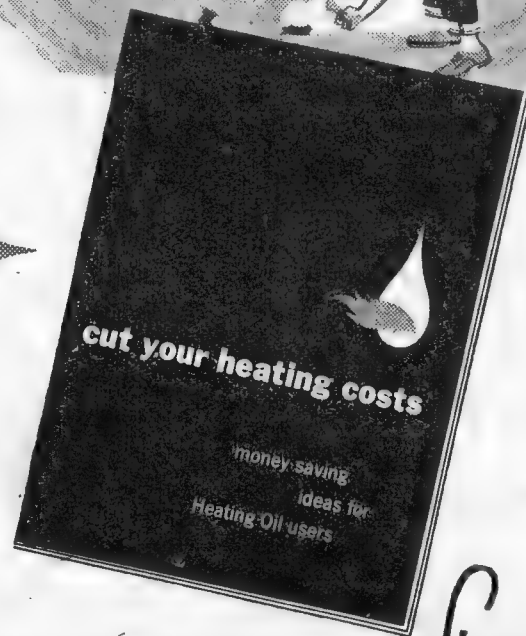
Even the good displays of native flowers caught the admiring attention of visitors.

Clearly, it is more than a fair — Millarville is an experience from the time one drives through a branch of Sheep Creek, rangeland fashion, to enter the ground. It completely contradicts the oft-expressed view that a fair can't be operated without a noisy and greedy midway and its host of barkers trying to extract the visitors' money. President Arthur Patterson said quietly but impressively: "Ours is an agricultural fair."



Horse-lovers came from afar to see such things as the rare spectacle of a heavy-horse pulling contest . . . perhaps the only remaining contest of its kind in Canada. This team pulled its way to second prize.

29 sure ways to reduce your heating costs



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Another sure way to save—switch to clean burning Esso Heating Oil or Esso Stove Oil



ALWAYS

LOOK TO IMPERIAL

FOR THE BEST

Group responsibilities

IN addressing the opening session of the Annual Convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, retiring President J. C. Woodward, said that the agricultural profession has three basic objectives.

They are: To serve the people of Canada with competence and integrity; to formulate considered and responsible views on public issues with scientific considerations, to enhance and extend the knowledge upon which the practice of agriculture is based.

He added that members through their professional organizations should not attempt to dictate government policy. This is the responsibility of the elected representatives.

Weed misery

FARMERS aren't the only people who get headaches over weeds.

A report in the Financial Post states that thousands of people in cities and towns across Canada suffer from serious hay-fever type allergies and eventually incurable asthma, due to the pollen from weeds growing in lanes and vacant lots.

Actually, a much higher percentage of city and town residents could be sensitive to this type of affliction than from residents, since those who are seriously afflicted with this special type of misery do not stay in the farming business for long.

Even in a large metropolitan area such as Toronto ragweeds, nettle, pigweed and foxtail are a major and costly problem. The Post points out that Toronto and North York spend up to \$30,000 yearly in a mowing program of weed control. To do the job properly with the aid of chemicals would cost up to \$300,000 a year. This problem is repeated in varying degrees all across the country.

New wheat grass

A NEW variety of Crested Wheat Grass, it is announced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has been licensed for sale in Canada.

Nordan, the new variety, is similar in appearance to Standard Crested Wheat, says O. G. Bratvold, Alberta's Supervisor of Crop Improvement, except that it is more leafy and less likely to lodge when grown for seed production. Its yield of forage is about the same as Summit, however, seed yields are expected to be somewhat better. Heads are more compact and uniform and the seed has a higher test weight.

Nordan has received wide recognition in the Northern Great Plains and inter-mountain states. Consequently, Canadian seed growers can expect their production of Nordan Crested Wheat Grass seed to be received in the United States with more favor than either Commercial or Summit. Many areas in Alberta are well suited to the production of Nordan Crested Wheat Grass.

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Now! Mightiest, most useful farm power ever built!

Now, IH brings you the newest in mightier, more useful farm power... new International and new Farmall tractors that are leaders in every power size!

These new IH tractors give you more of everything you want: More new sizes... each with increased power. More versatile power, more flexible power, with smooth 6-cylinder engines in many models. More features to make your farming easier, like faster, more powerful hydraulics, and 2 or 3-point Fast-Hitch with Tel-A-Depth control. More comfort and convenience with improved power steering, and easy-chair seating!

There's nothing newer than a new IH tractor! And you get the traditional IH pedigree of dependability and performance, too. Step into this whole new world of power. See how a great, new International or Farmall tractor will help you to farm with greater speed and efficiency than ever before.

See all that's new

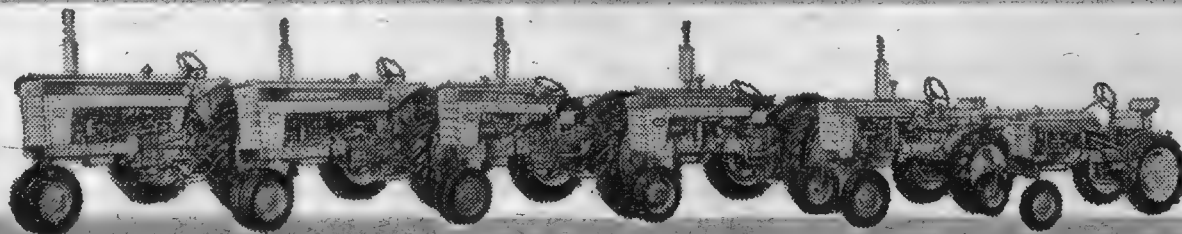
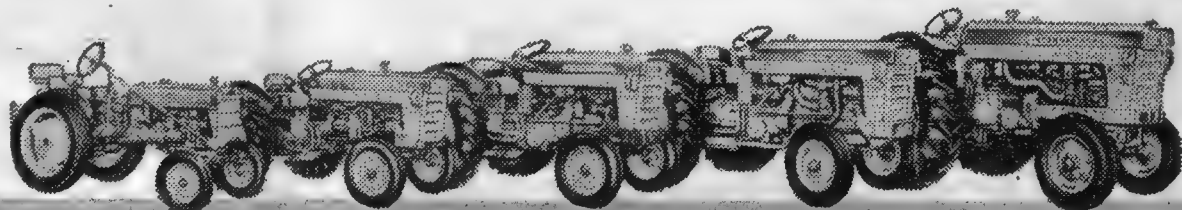
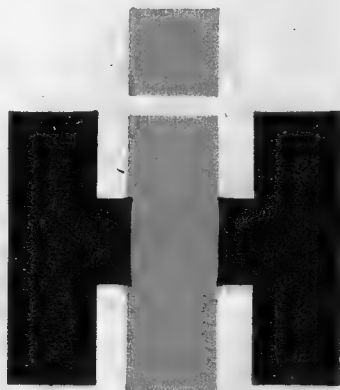
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Step into a **NEW WORLD** of **POWER**





RHODESIA is sending a trial shipment of about two million pounds of BEEF to ISRAEL.

FRANCE is importing about \$800,000 worth of BRAZILIAN ORANGES this year.

The UNITED STATES has exported half a million pounds of HOPS during the first seven months of the 1957-58 marketing season.

1957 tobacco crop with a high percentage of low-quality leaf.

In the BRITISH ISLES a farmer has worked out a system to grow his own WINDBREAKS. Mr. Cecil Robinson, Lincolnshire, grows runner beans on a long line of six-foot wire netting. Every year he harvests the beans but leaves the stalks on the wire to form a windbreak to protect later developing crops.

COSTA RICA'S BANANA PRODUCTION has suffered severe wind damage for the third consecutive year. Early this spring, about 900,000 banana plants — more than half in fruit — were blown down and destroyed. Costa Rica produces 10 million to 15 million stems of bananas a year — most of which are shipped to the United States.

RUSSIA is buying about six million pounds of INDIAN CARPET WOOL.

The Government of WEST GERMANY has issued a decree authorizing the importation of TOMATO CATSUP from the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN has been testing a promising NEW SUGAR BEET SEED, which trials indicate might yield up to 12% higher than existing seed. Limited quantities have been shipped to factories for distribution to growers. Its outstanding characteristic is three sets of chromosomes.

A delegation of representatives from the AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY OF POPUA, NEW GUINEA are visiting SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, to study COCOA MARKETING methods. So that the delegation might study all stages of marketing cocoa, it was arranged to land a shipment of New Guinea cocoa in Sydney to coincide with their arrival there. The cocoa crop in New Guinea has been increasing rapidly, and it is expected that within a few years, the territory would supply all Australian requirements.

UNITED STATES' APPLES have been on sale in IRELAND for the first time since 1956. The Irish Government permitted imports of apples from the U.S. for a three-month period, from April to July.

AN ENGLISH matron has issued an open challenge to a PLOUGHING MATCH. Mrs. Peggy Greer farms 200 acres in Essex, and recently spent a week getting fit for the match at the Massey-Ferguson School of farm mechanization where she brushed up on modern methods of match ploughing. The challenge is open to anyone who can qualify, but here's the catch: To compete one must be over the age of 70. Mrs. Greer is 76. She graduated from Oxford with an honours science degree in 1906 and became principle of Holmes Chapel Farm Institute in 1917.

PORTUGAL'S 1958 ALMOND CROP forecast at 3,000 short tons, is less than half of the 6,200 tons harvested last year and only 60% of the 1951-55 average of 5,000 tons. Heavy rains that destroyed many blossoms during the flowering stage are responsible.

ARGENTINA has removed the last retail PRICE CONTROLS from commodities considered essential. Items affected are wheat, corn flour, French-type bread, soda water, mate tea and brooms.

A BRITISH farmer with a flair for designing his own FARM MACHINERY has made his own tractor-mounted grass seed drill that is adapted to narrow roads and gates. It is able to conveniently fold to a width of five feet.

BRAZIL has had heavy CATTLE LOSSES because of severe drought in the northeast part of the country. Conditions have been unusually bad in the States of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba and Pernambuco.

GREEK TOBACCO FARMERS are asking for government help. Farmers in the Salonika area want to stabilize and regulate tobacco sales. They want the government to intervene in the market and buy tobacco to help support the prices. They also want the government to grade tobacco held by farmers and to increase cultivation loans of the Agrarian Bank by 50%.

The request has strong support by the Greek tobacco farmers who feel marketing and financing of their product must be regulated. The request has been made on the heels of a large



"What type of broker are you in with - stock or pawn?"



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COMPOST ACCELERATOR

TURNS GARDEN RUBBISH INTO RICH MANURE IN 5 to 6 WEEKS

Get Fertosan from your local seedsman or hardware.

SEPTIC TANK CONDITIONER

Thousands of Home Gardeners are now familiar with the wonderful results obtained from the use of Fertosan Regular and Fertosan Myco Compost Accelerators.

Their low cost and ease of application make them a boon to all people who are interested in making a cheap but very valuable organic manure from their garden waste — weeds, leaves, spent annual plants, grass clippings, etc.

Now Fertosan Ltd. has made available another valuable product "Septosan" which is a dormant bacteria, activated by merely adding hot water and when introduced into the septic tank by way of the wash basin, sink or toilet flush, will keep the tank clean, clear and free from objectionable odours.

The above procedure applies to Septic Tanks that are operating normally. Where, however, clogging and blockages have already occurred, a second treatment should be injected into a system, fourteen days after the first treatment, when unclogging will occur.

If the treatment is followed at regular intervals of three months your Septic Tank will remain in a free flowing condition.

Septosan is NOT affected by any of the modern detergents and no advantage is gained by repeating treatments at shorter intervals than the three months already stipulated.

Clear, simple instructions are contained in each packet.

G. E. DAWSON, Inventor and Technical Director, Fertosan Ltd., England.

Fertosan ORGANIC

SEPTIC TANK CONDITIONER

DOMESTIC SIZE TREATMENT



KEEPS ANY SEPTIC TANK FREE FLOWING FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS. PREVENTS PLUGGING AND REMOVES OFFENSIVE ODOURS. SAFE AND EASY TO USE.

NON POISONOUS
NON CORROSIVE

UNAFFECTED BY MODERN DETERGENTS

FULL DIRECTIONS ENCLOSED

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BELGIUM expects to have a **SURPLUS OF SOFT WHEAT** for export this year.

Black 500 gauge POLYTHENE FILM has been used experimentally to roof a 100-foot by 40-foot timber framed **CHICKEN-REARING HOUSE** in **OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND**. The plastic was sprayed with aluminum paint before use, in order to reflect the sunshine and thus reduce the temperature within the house in hot, sunny weather. Vertical walls of the building are covered with clear polythene film of the same gauge.

JAPAN'S agriculture suffered widespread damage from an unseasonable cold snap this spring. The expected **CROP LOSS** is considered to be substantial. Winter grain losses are placed at 19% for wheat, 25% for common barley, and 10% for naked barley. Damage to rape-seed is estimated at 18% and fruit crops, 21%.

Competitions for the **LARGEST GOOSEBERRY** are well known in **CHESHIRE, ENGLAND**, according to "Land Worker", the official journal of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. Really keen competitors are said to feed their fruit on port wine; to cover trees in cold weather, and in summer to protect fruit from bursting by shading them with umbrellas.

The danger of bursting is a major hazard, and a stock joke is to tell a rival that during the night you heard a big bang in his nursery. Competition judges keep the gooseberries overnight, and if one goes pop in its box, it is disqualified — which forms an obvious source of discord between rivals, and between rivals and judges.

The **UNITED STATES** is allowing the importation of **ARGENTINE HORSEMEAT**. The U.S. Department of Agriculture determined this spring that the Argentine inspection system was satisfactory and therefore imports from Argentina are now allowed.

AUSTRALIA has harvested a bumper crop of **APPLES** and as a result, exports are expected to be near a record high.



"And now it gives me great pleasure to introduce..."

DUTCH farmers are expecting a bumper crop of **APPLES AND PEARS** this year. The apple crop now is being estimated at about 17.5 million boxes and pears at close to 4.5 million boxes. On the basis of these figures, it is anticipated that import restrictions probably will be in effect again this year.

ARGENTINA, alarmed by the large numbers of **HEIFERS AND COWS** being **SLAUGHTERED**, has banned the slaughter of cows obviously in calf. The heavy cattle slaughter in 1957 and the early part of this year resulted from low prices and relatively low returns for cattle in relation to other farm enterprises. The slaughter included a high proportion of breeding animals.

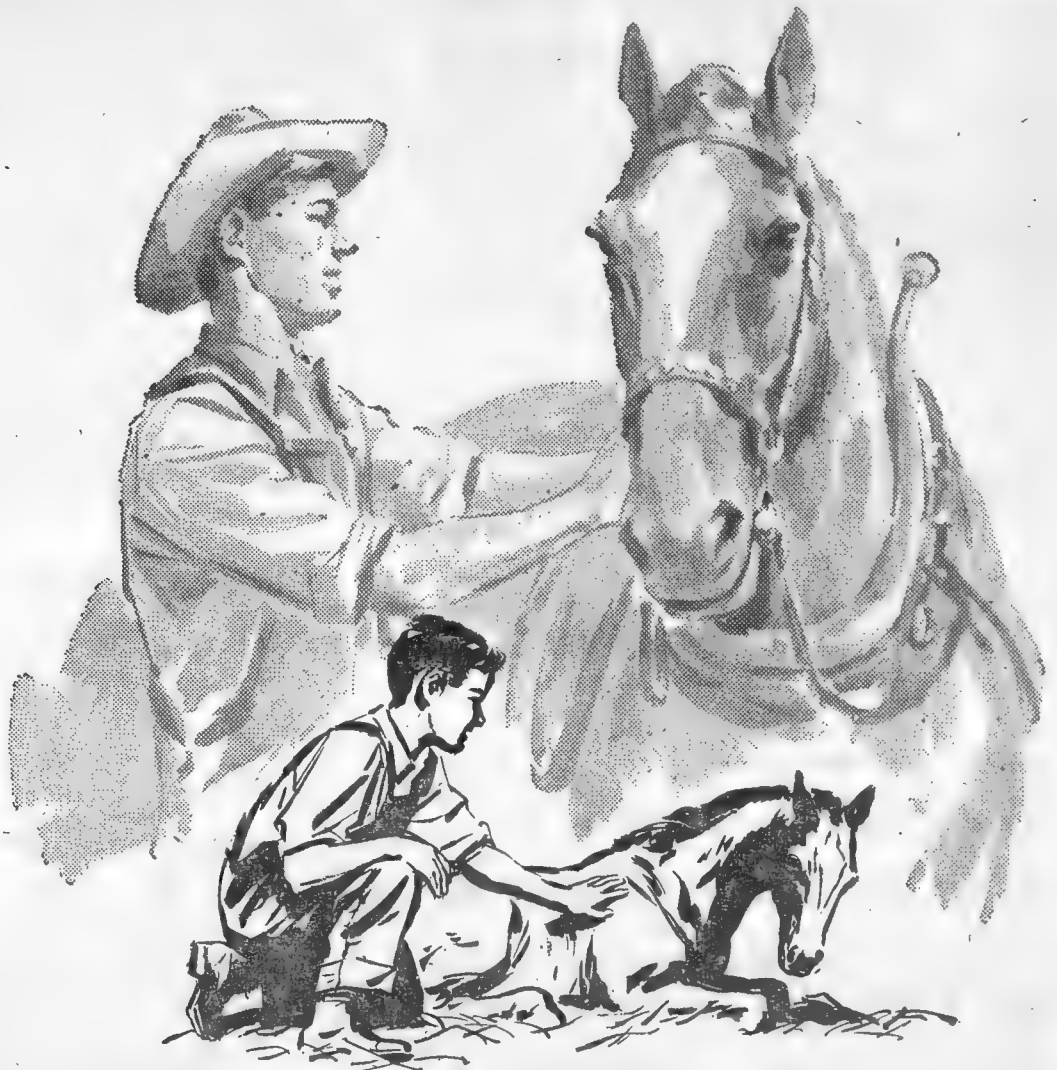
SWEDEN has cut the **PRICE OF BUTTER** by the equivalent of 17.5 cents a pound. The price to the farmer was cut 13.1 cents a pound by the Government and the additional 4.4 cents cut will be financed by a government subsidy. The reduction will be passed on to the wholesalers and consumers.

VENEZUELA is going to import beef from countries free of **FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**. A shortage in livestock numbers has materialized in recent months, necessitating the imports.

WELSH PONIES exported from **BRITAIN** in 1957 totalled 556 and were worth more than \$100,000.

RUSSIA is buying 15 million pounds of **BUTTER FROM DENMARK**. The price was not disclosed in the announcement of the sale, but it is understood to be about 23 cents a pound. Last year, Denmark exported 6.6 million pounds of butter to Russia. (Continued on page 29)

"STEVE" formerly of the Avenue Grill
Invites you to come as you are at
MELDON'S RESTAURANT
112 SEVENTH AVENUE WEST
When in **CALGARY** bring the whole family to our Spacious, Air-conditioned Dining Room and enjoy good food. All welcome
We are Open at all hours, including Sundays.



"On the farm, time rings the changes daily and every season is a growing season... the ripe seed quickens in the fertile earth; the young stock thrives and fattens, the children grow mature in mind and body, healthily and in step with nature..."

SOON HE'LL BE ON HIS OWN...



For valuable guidance ask for a copy of "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter" at your local "Royal" branch.

As your boy's interest in farming develops, encourage him to see the picture as a whole... to recognize that successful farming includes keeping records, balancing books... saving.

Now is a good time to introduce him to your Royal Bank manager, who can help him learn to handle his own affairs. He'll be happier with his own personal budget... his own savings account to build.

You'll enjoy watching them grow together.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CASE *BIG-JOB POWER...*

for faster tillage... lower costs

Full 5-plow Case-o-matic Drive 800
WESTERN SPECIAL



Senses the Load...

DOUBLES Pull-Power

Try this big 5-plow Case-o-matic Drive 800 on tough jobs. Select a higher working range than with a conventional tractor. Press down the accelerator... you move forward smoothly and evenly. No nursing the clutch, no labouring engine, no jerking. Take it through hard, dry spots... low, wet spots... or rank, stubborn crop growth. Case-o-matic Drive tractors sense the load instantly, precisely... automatically increase torque power without shifting or stalling!

Only Case-o-matic Drive tractors give you all three—torque converter for double pull-power... direct drive for high speed mowing, raking or highway travel... independent PTO with engine power priority that maintains PTO speed regardless of ground speed variations.

The Case-o-matic Drive 800 Western Special has full fenders, push-back comfort seat, roomy platform. Diesel, gasoline or LP-gas; 8 working ranges; disk brakes; swinging drawbar. Belt pulley, dual-control hydraulics, independent PTO, power steering are available.

WS One-Way Disk Plow has famous Case Seedmeter attachment, disks and seeds accurately in one operation. Sizes: 12 and 15-foot. Flexible 3 1/2-foot gangs follow the lay of the land. Plow trails length-wise for fast, easy transport on tapered roller bearings.

POWER to pull *SIX* 16" bottoms... disk 17 feet in toughest soils!

Here's brute POWER to pull the biggest plows, field tillers, disks or one-ways. This big, 6-cylinder Case 900 diesel works your fields faster and better... gets your crops planted sooner... all at an unbelievably low cost per acre!

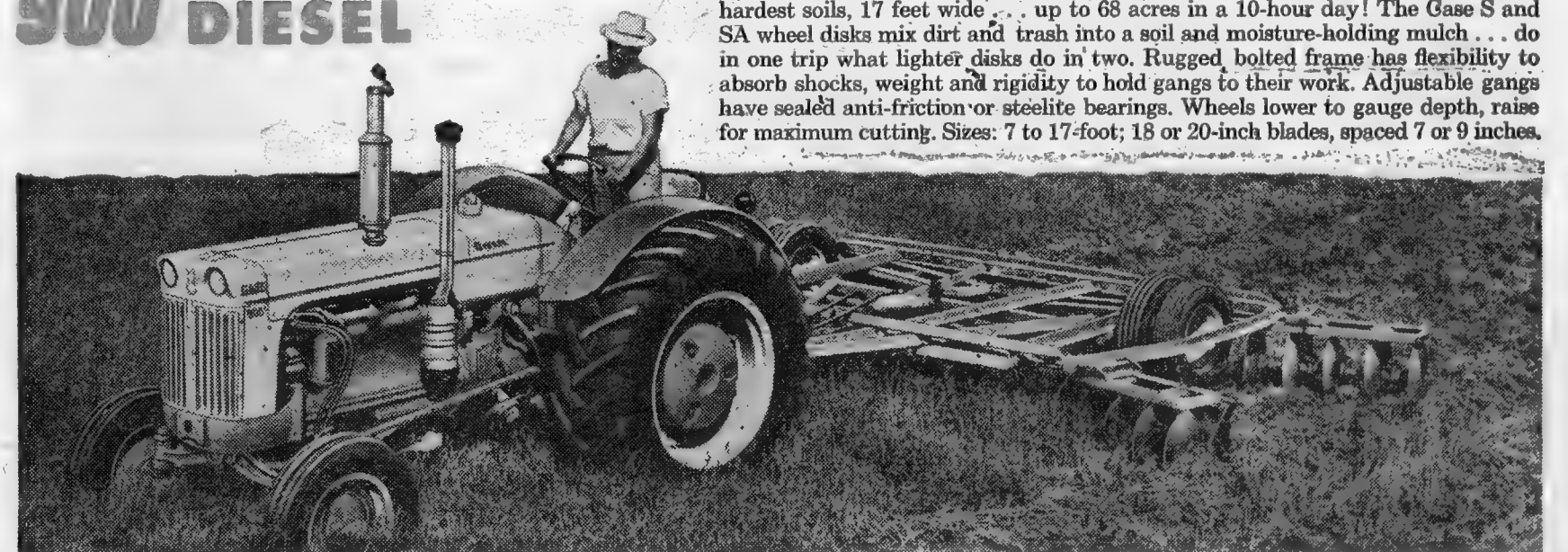
This giant diesel has exclusive Case Powercel controlled combustion for instant starting even in cold weather... for smooth operation, clean combustion, better fuel economy. Has 6-point fuel protection, heavy 7-bearing crankshaft. Six forward speeds match every job. Has wide-swing drawbar, deluxe Health Ride seat, big platform, full fenders. Power steering, independent PTO and hydraulics are optional.

Super-Strength A Plow has 24" rank, 26" underbeam clearance to swallow heavy trash. Sizes 14" and 16"; 3, 4, 5, 6-bottom; rear bottom removable.

CASE 900 DIESEL



Here's nearly 4 tons of Case 900 eager power and traction hitched to 3500 pounds of cutting-chopping power! This powerful team disks the heaviest stubble, the hardest soils, 17 feet wide... up to 68 acres in a 10-hour day! The Case S and SA wheel disks mix dirt and trash into a soil and moisture-holding mulch... do in one trip what lighter disks do in two. Rugged bolted frame has flexibility to absorb shocks, weight and rigidity to hold gangs to their work. Adjustable gangs have sealed anti-friction or steelite bearings. Wheels lower to gauge depth, raise for maximum cutting. Sizes: 7 to 17-foot; 18 or 20-inch blades, spaced 7 or 9 inches.



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- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-plow Case-o-matic Drive 800 Western Special | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-plow Case 900 diesel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case one-way disk plows | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel-type S disk harrows |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop-Way Purchase Plan |

Name _____ Student ☐

Address _____

MY friend Scotty was a marvelous hunter. He had the alert eyes, the cool temperament, the swift co-ordination of muscles needed by a nimrod. We learned our duck shooting together, roamed uplands after prairie chicken, then snowshoed across winter prairies in pursuit of those big bouncing ghosts called jack rabbits. That was during boyhood years. When manhood came, Scotty hunted farther a-field after moose, elk, mountain sheep, and bear. The thrill of stalking the larger game greatly appealed to him. Scotty came back from every hunt more convinced that this was the ultimate shooting sport, and kept urging me to join him on a foothill outing.

During this period, I'd started a writing career and editors' cheques were few and far between. Woodlands near my shack provided me with food, small game and berries, mushrooms and edible barks and greens once prized by Indians. Rabbits, porcupines, woodchucks, even gophers went into my stew pot, plus a haunch of coyote at times. I reasoned that a deer would yield a large supply of meat to satisfy my hunger. When I sought to practise deer stalking one summer day, an Indian friend helped me and the deer we found happened to be a



The deer hunt

by Kerry Wood

blind doe. A lovely animal, exquisitely graceful and poised, who knew her way by touch or memory around a small sanctuary near home. Many times I went back to watch her, never with any predatory idea in mind

but just to enjoy her beauty.

Later, when an American boys' magazine bought a series of stories from me to end my financial struggle, my friend Scotty finally convinced me that I should accompany him on a big

game hunt. He approved of the second-hand rifle that was bought, helped me to sight it in, then spoke learnedly about the need to wear woollen sweater and pants so that there'd be no rustle of stiffer clothing to catch on branches and alert the acute ears of big game.

"Better still," said Scotty, in sudden inspiration. "Buy your license today and I'll take tomorrow off. We can go west to a patch of river wilds I know, where we'll hunt for deer. That'll give you a one-day practice a-field, before we leave on the week's trip after moose and other big 'uns."

So we went to the river wilds wearing red handkerchiefs pinned on backs and caps as was the custom then, and we carried our loaded rifles at the ready. Scotty didn't mention the no-talking rule; we'd hunted together before and had worked out hand signals. Ten minutes, and he gave me a "hot scent" sign. Tracks were near me, too. The isolated woodland ahead looked most promising, so we separated to skirt it on different sides.

Mine was the lucky region. Fresher tracks were indented there, revealing that a buck had sauntered around to browse on twig fare. By looking ahead and rejecting the poor hideaways, I



The canner must take care of purchases and payroll before his pack is sold

The farmer needs cash to finance operations until his crop is delivered

...so both are borrowing from a bank

When borrowing is sound business practice, it is a simple, straightforward process to arrange a loan from a chartered bank.

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spotted the area where the animal would be most likely to be bedded during this mid-morning rest period. Sure enough, when an upwind stalk of that spot was made, the deer's antlers were sighted. The buck sensed my presence, for it lurched up from a screened bed and stood there, only a few yards away and broadside to me. The animal had not yet seen me. I watched it test the scents of the breeze, scanning the surrounding woodlands with infinite care, heeding a jay's call, and at last it turned its large and expressive eyes on me. I was standing very still; perhaps the buck did not at first recognize me as an enemy. For a long period we studied each other, then Scotty's approach from the far side of the bluff sent the deer bounding down a ravine across the frozen river to a denser woodland.

Scotty's experienced gaze soon unravelled the track story, whereupon he realized that I'd been standing less than fifty yards from the buck when it routed. With the game gone, our no-talking rule was suspended and I could tell him all about the noble animal. Scotty listened with growing amazement, finally interrupting to ask:

"But why didn't you shoot?"

At that, I glanced down at the forgotten rifle and realized that at no time had shooting occurred to me. The deer was too interesting in its live state, while memories of the blind doe had made me sympathetic towards the species. So I told Scotty the newly discovered fact that I could never shoot a deer.

Now another deer season is due again in Western Canada. Here in Alberta, farm territory far to the east of foothill and northern wilds is to have its first open season for many years. Some farmers are hunters and thoroughly approve of the new regulations. Other farmers are worried about the dangers of high-powered rifles being discharged in stock country. A few land owners myself among them, take a real pleasure in having deer living on the roughland corners of our holdings and don't want them disturbed.

Stockmen and naturalists have no objection to hunters invading the far away and traditional hunting territories of the government forest preserves, but many of us are not keen on shooters armed with big game rifles coming onto privately-owned land. Perhaps the near-home hunters, like my late friend Scotty, will try to understand why a few more "No Shooting" signs may appear on farm fences this autumn. Some want to protect cattle and human lives from bullet accidents, while some of us simply want to give the deer a chance to stay alive.

More safflower sown

ABOUT 30,000 acres of safflower were seeded this year in southern Alberta, as compared with about 15,000

acres last year. Last year's crop was the first grown on a commercial scale in Canada, and produced variable yields running up to about 1,00 pounds per acre.

On plastic water pipe

PLASTIC water pipe is gaining attention as farmers install running water in homes and barns, according to Jack Peck, mechanics specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Plastic pipe has a number of advantages for farmers installing their own plumbing. Because plastic is light in weight, it can be bought in coiled lengths of 100 to 400 feet.

This type of pipe reportedly resists rot, rust and corrosion. It resists acids, alkalis, bacterial growth and most chemicals. It requires few tools to install. It can be cut with a knife or saw and jointed with a screwdriver.

Friction loss in plastic pipe is less than in metallic pipe of the same size.

Occasional freezing does not harm this pipe, although it may damage the fittings. Plastic costs slightly less than ordinary galvanized iron pipe.

The standard plastic pipe for farm use is rated 75 pounds working pressure. Where the well is located some distance from buildings and a greater force of gravity must be overcome bringing water uphill, pipes with a pressure of up to 125 pounds are recommended.

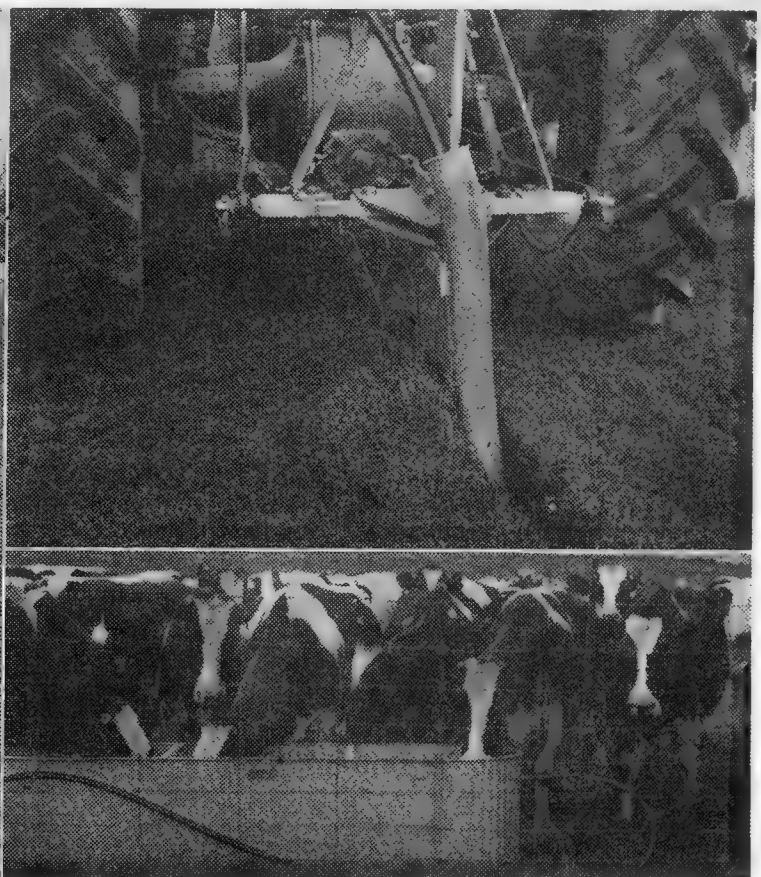
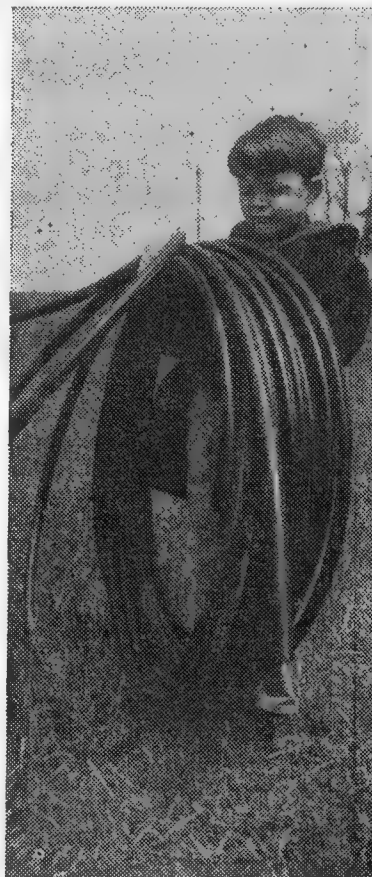
Plastic pipe can be used as either permanent or temporary water lines, but it is not recommended for inside buildings. Permanent pipes should be placed below the frost line, some six to nine inches.

Plastic pipes have not been used long enough to know exactly how long they will last. Some telephone companies with

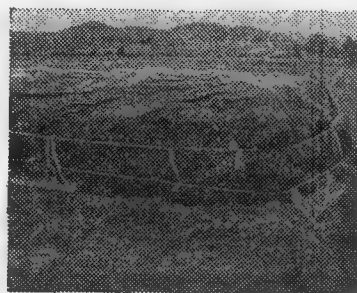
cables wrapped in plastic say the pipe will last about 30 years in the soil.

The pipe is easy to install because there are few fittings. After a trench has been dug, place the pipe in the trench so it bends, snake-like, to allow for contraction and expansion of pipe due to changing soil temperatures. Do not lay the pipe across sharp rocks. Do not back-fill with heavy, sharp rocks or lumps of clay. Before back-filling, test the pipe fittings by running water through the line under pressure.

When plastic is used for temporary lines, place it 15 inches in the earth to prevent damage from sunlight, weather and animals. A moldboard plow will dig a satisfactory trench. If plastic pipe is used under roadways, protect it by running the pipe through a short section of steel pipe.



Pipe made of C-I-L POLYTHENE is light, flexible, easy-to-install!



Film made of C-I-L polythene is another farming essential. It's being used on modern farms to construct low-cost silos and greenhouses, as storm windows for outbuildings, and as tarpaulins to protect equipment. It also makes a wonderful mulch for low-growing row crops — retains moisture around plants, keeps them clean and disease-free.

Successful farmers find that substantial savings are realized when livestock and poultry are supplied with fresh running water.

The fast, easy, inexpensive way to lay cold water supply lines to barns, grazing areas and dipping points is with pipe made of C-I-L polythene. One man can lay thousands of feet a day because its lightness and flexibility make it easy to handle; joints are made with a knife cut and simple, economical fittings. When buried below the frost line it is practically indestructible — and it will not rust, rot, scale or taint water.

Available in lengths up to 400 feet, in ½" to 6" diameters, at your hardware or farm supply store.

C-I-L PLASTICS

Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, does not make pipe or film but supplies polythene Resin to pipe and film Manufacturers.

Living alone in the woods

by F. A. Twilley

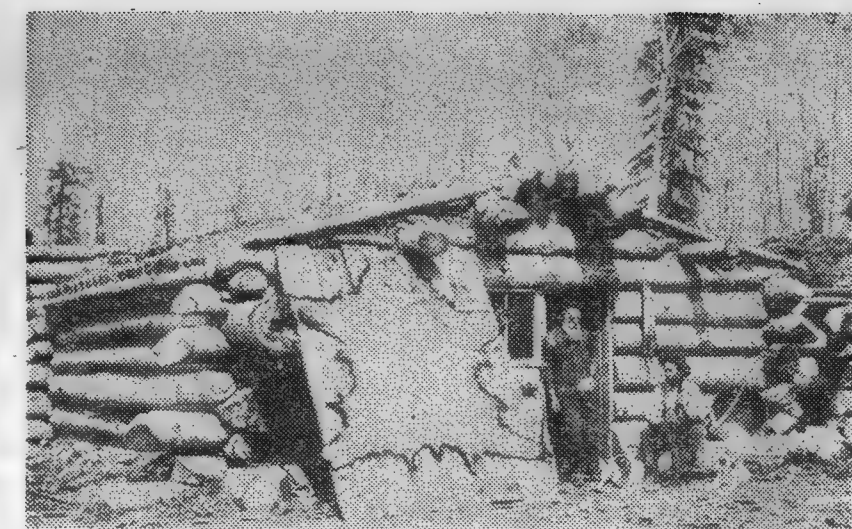
WHAT do you suppose the owner of this log shanty is telling his visitor? Probably the conversation is of the bear skin stretched out to dry and of the big one that got away.

Living alone in the bush did not bother this fellow, but many such that I knew of could not stand the solitary life and became "bushed". Even though small settlements were not too far away and neighbors were close enough to visit at times, the winter nights got them down, and they would begin

talking to themselves, having no one else to talk to. When they started answering themselves back, the situation got out of hand.

A settler only a mile from me told me in confidence, one day that King Solomon's Mines were situated on his place. I told him that he was lucky to have them and that I wished I had one on my homestead to keep my potatoes and other things in.

This fellow had no living thing on his place, not even a dog, and



Living alone in the woods takes a special kind of temperament, especially when the long, dark and cold winter sets in. These two old-timers no doubt had plenty to talk about when they got together, but we can bet that that bear skin made a good conversational piece.

he got to the point where he did not want anybody to go over there. He quit working in the day time and would come out only at night and chop away at the trees. He had about 40 acres of poplar slashed down, impossible to walk across. Some nights he would howl like a wolf, putting the wind up those of us in range.

Another chap, an Englishman, entirely out of place here, did not homestead, but would eke out a living doing odd jobs such as bucking wood or painting. He always, winter or summer, wore a black tail coat that must have been made of good stuff for it never seemed to wear out. It was amusing to see him bucking wood in a tail coat.

He did not wear a top hat on these jobs, but one day he started up the railway track towards Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan, from Durban, Manitoba, a matter of 30 miles or so. It was a bitter cold day, well below zero, so to keep the cold wind off him he bought a false face at the drug store.

He had a very springy way of walking, and bouncing along the track wearing this mask, and in his tail coat, he scared the daylight out of a fellow named Sam McGurr, who happened to be crossing the track with his team of horses and sleigh. The horses bolted. Sam swore that he had seen a gorilla and would not be denied that he had.

This fellow used to visit me a lot and much too often, so one dark night I took him on a meandering walk through the bush over to this other fellow, and waiting a long time before this homesteader would open the door, I nudged old Bob in and blew my lantern out. I learned later that they got along fine together. Anyhow, both of them had eventually to be taken away to be cared for. They would probably get all right again, as most of them do, but I did not see either of them again.

Walking home from town one winter's day, a fellow I knew slightly drove past me, urging on a pair of thin, aging horses and not getting much speed out of them. He was heading for town and had about a mile to go. Ten minutes after, along comes

a chap that I was better acquainted with, walking fast and carrying a rifle at the ready. He had a wild gleam in his eye.

I asked him what he was doing with a rifle and he said that he was going to shoot "so and so", the man that I had passed with the team.

I told him that he would get into serious trouble doing so, it being out of season and he having no shooting license, but he said that he was going to drill a hole right through him.

"What has this fellow done to you to make you wish to shoot him?" I asked. "Has he been making love to your wife?"

But it was worse than that. I was astounded to hear that this fellow had picked up some logs that my informant had cut and had taken them to the mill as his own.

"Well," I said. "Don't let me detain you. You should be able to catch up with the scoundrel before he leaves town."

But he never did. The guilty man, an American, evidently never once stopped until he reached the deep south because I did not hear of any shooting.

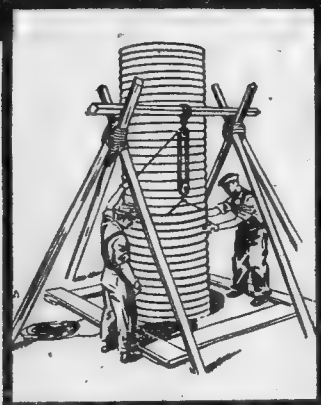
Lawn mower

A NEW ENGLAND farm paper reports that: "A cow is the only self-propelled lawn-mower now on the market that can say 'moo,' produce 10 to 20 quarts of milk per day, jump a fence, or eat up a vegetable garden. Every cow . . . can mow a strip of lawn four inches wide and one-quarter of a mile long in a day. She does this without having to be guided, cranked, oiled or kicked."

Apple payment

THE Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized, states the Minister of Agriculture, to make a deficiency payment of approximately \$768,000 to the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association on the 1957 apple crop. It is stated that about 3,500 members of the Association will benefit. No mention is made in the statement of what non-members, if any, will receive in the way of financial assistance.

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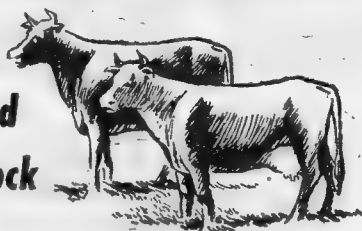
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New disease to watch

IN six short years, leptospirosis has developed from an unrecognized cattle and swine disease to the No 3 animal disease problem in the United States, ranking only behind mastitis and vibriosis, so something about it should be of interest to Canadians.

Since 1952, when it first came to public attention, "lepto" has been found in all 48 states, causing losses of more than \$110 million a year.

"Because lepto is such a relatively new disease, many farmers do not know how to recognize it or how to prevent it," according to Dr. Vladimir Dvorkovitz, president of Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, firm.

He offered the following facts on the disease to help farmers take steps against it:

1. Cause. In cattle and swine, leptospirosis is caused by a strain of bacteria known as leptospirosis pomona. It is carried by rodents, passed through the urine, and can contaminate water and feed. The bacteria usually enter the animal through cuts and bruises in the skin, and through the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and eyes.

2. Symptoms. The most prominent symptom of leptospirosis is abortion, which may occur at any stage of pregnancy. Other symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, blood in the milk or urine, anemia, drop in milk production, hardened udders and weak new-born animals. The infection can be mild or fatal.

"These symptoms are also common to other animal diseases," Dvorkovitz said. "For that reason, leptospirosis is hard for the farmer to diagnose. Should any of these symptoms appear, the farmer should take no chances. He should consult his veterinarian at once."

3. Control. Dvorkovitz recommended these preventative steps:

Control rodents. The most common carrier of the disease are rodents, whose droppings and urine on feed and in water contain active infectious bacteria. Efforts to eliminate or minimize rodent dangers should be made.

Provide clean drinking water and food. Leptospirosis bacteria thrive in water and in any moist environment.

"It is especially important to keep cattle and swine away from water downstream from infested herds," he said. "This is a common cause of infection. Herds should also be kept away from damp, low spots."

Break up herds into small groups, especially when leptospirosis is suspected. The bacteria spread rapidly in large, closely-confined herds.

Vaccinate your herds. Since

1956, effective leptospirosis vaccines have been developed which give positive protection to cattle and swine. Vaccination is especially urgent to check the spread of infection in a herd, to protect animals moving into new areas where lepto bacteria may be present, and where pigs and cattle are fed together.

Have a veterinarian check your herd regularly. Blood tests can quickly detect lepto bacteria.

"Don't make the mistake of thinking that once your herds have had leptospirosis, the animals are immune," Dvorkovitz said. "Some can become carriers of the disease, infecting new animals in the herd."

Check yourself. Leptospirosis can infect man.



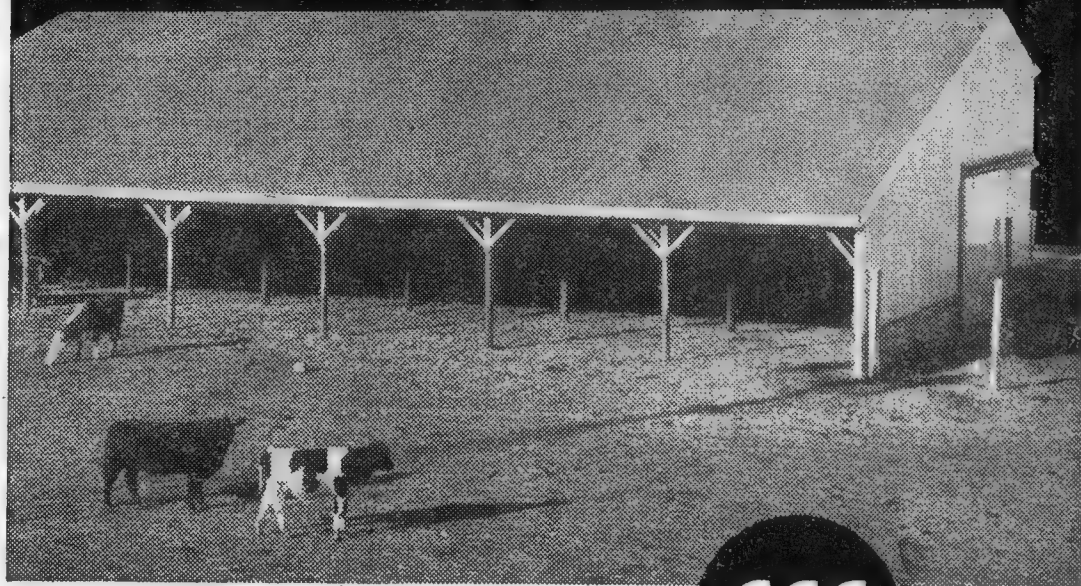
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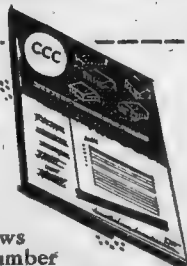
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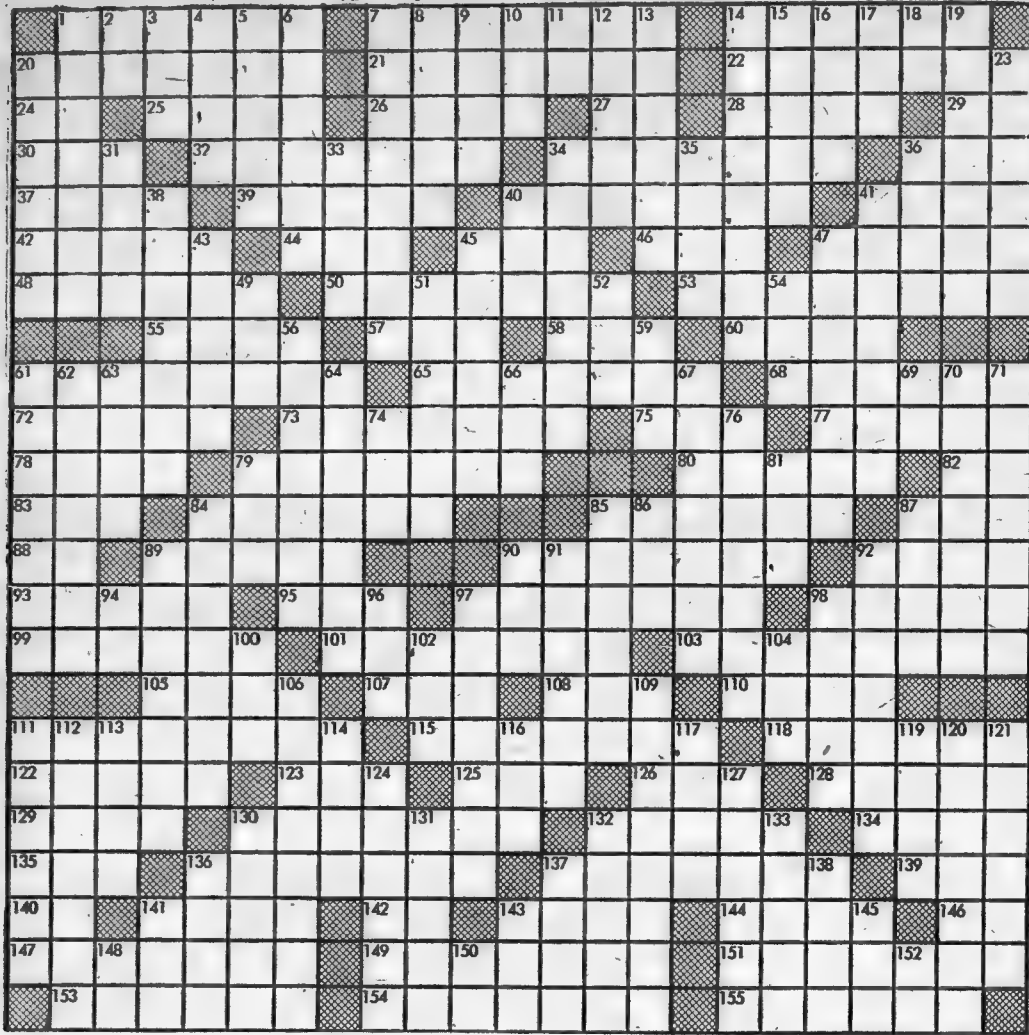
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Crossword Puzzle



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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| ACROSS | 55 Whale oil cask | 105 Greenland settlement | 154 Surprise | 41 One who quarrels in a growling | 92 Evasion |
| 1 Kind of fancy dive | 57 Gun (slang) | 107 Deface | 155 Looked at malignly | 43 Backbone | 94 3.1416 |
| 7 A star | 58 Female ruff | 108 Underworld god | | 45 Fathers | 96 Sweet potato |
| 14 Lorraine | 60 Darling | 110 Hard-shelled fruit (pl.) | DOWN | 47 Indistinct utterance | 97 Takes from another by way of a loan |
| 20 White ant | 61 Agreed to | 111 Furnished with small towers | 1 Of a genus | 49 Place | 98 Part of church |
| 21 Stretchy fabric | 65 College officials | 115 High ecclesiastical dignitary | 2 Land measure | 51 List | 100 Rodent |
| 22 Directing | 68 Cleaves lengthwise | 118 Lifted | 3 Mischievous sprite | 52 Japanese coin | 102 Hiatus |
| 24 World organization (abbr.) | 72 Look at fixedly | 122 Presses | 4 Former marshal of France | 54 Roman bronze | 104 Mongrel |
| 25 Founder of an eastern state | 73 Became gradually less | 123 Thing in law | 5 Heating vessels | 56 Retreats | 106 Demi-goddesses |
| 26 Climbing plant | 75 Sloths | 125 Pronoun | 6 Leaser | 59 Greek letter | 109 Run away in a panic |
| 27 Perform | 77 Spartan serf | 126 Danish territorial division | 7 Renewing | 61 Astonish greatly | 111 Neater |
| 28 Disembark | 78 Labels | 128 Be stirred to action | 8 Feminine name | 62 Beginner | 112 Old keyboard instrument |
| 29 Kind of palm | 79 Smallest | 129 Pats | 9 Rational | 63 Wise man | 113 Steals from |
| 30 Celtic Neptune | 80 Lowest | 130 Indian ceremonies | 10 An enzyme | 64 English physicist | 114 Forms as condensed moisture |
| 32 Framework of crossed wood strips | 82 Symbol for nickel | 132 Turkish title (pl.) | 11 Army officer (abbr.) | 66 Obtain | 116 Abstract being |
| 34 Human beings | 83 Native metal | 134 City in France | 12 Military assistants | 67 Canaanite people (Bib.) | 117 Man's name |
| 36 Anglo-Saxon coin | 84 City of Connecticut | 135 Those in office | 13 Tallies | 69 Prefix: not | 119 To satisfy |
| 37 Angers | 85 Russian peninsula | 136 Prayers | 14 Apportioned out | 70 The novel by Thomas B. Costain | 120 Eluded |
| 39 Initial stroke in tennis | 87 Atlantic (abbr.) | 137 Young forest tree | 15 Tilts | 71 Quietted | 121 Considered |
| 40 Takes offense at | 88 First syllable in Guido's scale | 139 Head covering | 16 Without | 74 Kind of pastry | 124 Faints |
| 41 Reach across | 89 Indian tent | 140 Either, a notehand | 17 Sum up | 76 Japanese banjolike instrument | 127 Of a social division |
| 42 Liquid measure (pl.) | 90 Completely confused | 141 Black | 18 101 (Rom. num.) | 79 Faucet | 130 Disposed |
| 44 Portuguese coin | 92 Wicked | 142 Bone | 19 One who enters into competition | 81 Month (abbr.) | 131 Attack |
| 45 Stroke lightly | 93 Kingdom of Asia | 143 Bacteriologist's wire | 20 Flower (pl.) | 84 Takes out | 132 Artist's stand |
| 46 Occupied a seat | 95 Cunning | 144 Prejudice | 23 San Francisco baseball team | 85 Large genus of herbs | 133 Mean |
| 47 Concerning | 97 Certain instruments in a band | 146 Hebrew letter | 31 City of Nevada | 86 The Varangians | 136 Death notice |
| 48 Lades out | 98 Feminine name | 147 Kind of lettuce | 33 Woody plant | 87 Eager | 137 Spot on river where nets are set |
| 50 Surrounds with something solid | 99 Golf club | 149 Denied | 34 Became exhausted | 89 Drinking place (pl.) | 138 Donated |
| 53 Rustics | 101 Shallow lake (pl.) | 151 Counsellor | 35 Cooky | 90 Penalty paid for the killing of a man (abbr.) | 141 Bring forth |
| | 103 Kept in solitude | 153 Manufacturing city of France | 36 Unclose | 91 Manage | 143 Rowing implement |
| | | | 38 Hoarders | | 145 Title of respect |
| | | | 40 Ethiopian title | | 148 Child for mother |
| | | | | | 150 State (abbr.) |
| | | | | | 152 A direction |

Solution On Page 30

New building for Stampede

CONTRACT for construction of a new multi-purpose Exhibits Building at the exhibition grounds has been awarded, it was announced by Maurice E. Hartnett, general manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Ltd., at the lowest bid of \$1,775,000.

Actual construction work is expected to start immediately, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for use at the 1959 Exhibition and Stampede scheduled for the week of July 6 to July 11.

Mexican beef down

CANADIAN cattlemen don't predict any immediate collapse in the U.S. market for our beef.

A light forage or feed grain crop in Canada this season may cause western farmers to cut down on their cattle herds, but an even worse situation has taken place in Mexico, which is also competing for the big U.S. market.

Last year's drought in Mexico — the worst in 30 years — caused drops in the cattle population of that country of up to 30%. Thousands of animals have died from lack of feed and water, while other thousands were cut from the basic herds and prematurely shipped to market.

A. I. is ancient practice

IT'S said there's nothing new under the sun. This may apply to our latest agricultural techniques as well as to anything else.

Butter Fat, the publication of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association reports that artificial insemination can be traced back several thousand years.

The first known practitioners were the Arabians. They carried out mechanical implantation of semen from the vaginal tract of one bred mare to another.

The first of what we might call scientific research on the subject was done by an Italian physiologist — Spallazani — in 1780. Using dogs and horses, there were several successful experiments in Europe and the United States during the late 1880's. It was the Russians who first used artificial insemination on a large scale. In 1938, they reported that 25,320,000 animals had been artificially bred, although this figure may be exaggerated somewhat.

The Danes adopted the Russian techniques and refined them. In 1936 they organized a co-operative artificial breeding association. Today, some 55% of the Danish dairy cows are bred artificially. The technique is growing in use on this continent. The State of California bred some 300,000 or 30% of its dairy cows in 1957 which was an 11% increase over 1956.

Dairy products in high use

A RECENT Government survey showing family food expenditures per person per week in five major Canadian cities indicates that approximately 15% of total food expenditure was allotted to dairy products.

Broiler business

BUSINESS must be looking pretty bright for the operators of the so-called "broiler factories." From January to May production of broilers in Canada jumped 62%.

Automation in the poultry business is making much of this possible by boosting production while at the same time cutting costs.

Birds are being reared on an assembly-line basis inasmuch as anything living can be raised on an assembly-line basis. In the processing plant, the birds are scalded, for about 25 seconds, then rubber fingers in a revolving steel drum pluck off the feathers in another 20 seconds. Another gadget cleans out the "innards" and a vacuum hose whips out all those little bits that mother sometimes misses. There is even a gadget coming on the market to strip the meat from the bones, once the bird has been cooked.



Oxbow, Saskatchewan, is one of those Southern Districts of the West where, with a little water, you can grow almost anything. Mrs. June M. Savage sent in this snapshot of a corner of her garden and a few of the bountiful crop of musk and watermelons she raised for the family larder.

More ducks

DUCK crop in Western Canada prairie region is proving better than that which had been expected. . . . An impressive flurry of new broods from re-nesters and late nesters is being recorded in northern areas of the three prairie provinces and the general 1958 duck crop outlook has brightened to a considerable degree.

This is the observation of the August issue of the Ducks Unlimited "Duckalogical."

Government helps with fodder

RAIL transportation charges on movements of fodder to feed-short areas in Manitoba were cut by a third on August 1, and at the same time the federal and provincial governments assumed the balance of the cost, leaving the farmer with no transportation payments on rail movement of fodder over the minimum distance of 25 miles.

Hon. Errick Willis, minister of agriculture, said rail movement of haying equipment over 25 miles would be free to the farmer. Farmers also will be spared the one-way cost of rail-hauling cattle from drouth regions to winter feed areas.

A menace to oats

MANITOBA is matching Saskatchewan's drive to wipe out a major weed threat.

In this case the pest is actually a shrub, but if it's not wanted then it could certainly be lumped with the weeds as far as eradication priorities are concerned. In Manitoba the big drive is on against the European buckthorn, which is an alternative host of crown rust of oats and thereby poses a threat the same as the common barberry bush. It must be destroyed wherever found.

Last summer's survey indicated serious infestations in MacDonald, Winnipeg and Brandon areas with individual shrubs and hedges in towns throughout the province. While not seriously contributing to the crown

rust epidemics, it could easily become so prevalent that it would be difficult to eradicate.

The shrub itself is tall and graceful and from 6 to 12 feet high. Leaf veins are few, but conspicuous, and curve toward the tip. The berries are green but later turn black.

There are three recommended ways of eradication:

1. Pull out the plant by tractor, bulldozer and chain, and kill any new growth.

2. Basal treatments using a pound of brush killer in 5 gallons of fuel oil.

3. Cut shrubs off near the ground and spray stumps with brush killer.

This looks like harsh treatment but it is good insurance for the future.

Fresh water for poultry

POULTRY flocks are vastly different from the camel in water requirements. They cannot drink large quantities of water once or twice daily or every few days, but must refresh themselves many times a day. Hence numerous large containers with water, where the liquid may tend to go flat or get dirty over longer periods, are not as good as a continuous fresh water supply. Water lines and automatic floats are not so common, but the farmer can still save himself many steps by elevating a drum with an outlet over the fount to supply water by gravity.

Laying birds need plenty of water to produce eggs. Insufficient amounts lead to big production drops. Water is also es-



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Aunt Sal

September is a pleasant month,
As we can plainly see;
But it also is a busy month,
To that we all agree.

ALTHOUGH I only promised to give over the month's of July and August to canning woes and joys there are still a few tag ends of late canning problems that are still with us. Think I'd better start off with them first.

Q.: CANNING QUESTIONS

Why does mould form so readily on my canned fruit, although I am sure I am very careful about sterilizing, etc.? Can it be that my basement is too light? — (Mrs. F. A., Sask.)

A.: This might have something to do with it for we are always told to store in cool, dark place, but I'm more inclined to think that the sealing of the jars is at

fault. The experts tell us that only the presence of air in a jar will cause mould. So be extra careful in testing your jars for leakage. And also be sure to not undercook your fruit.

Q.: I enjoyed the canning recipes in the July issue, but was disappointed that you didn't give us more instruction about the amount of time needed for each one. (Three letters.)

A.: It would simply have taken up too much space if I'd given you a whole table of timing, and I take it for granted that every cook has a canning book of general instructions.

Q.: Have you a recipe for beet relish with horseradish in it? (Mrs. A. P., Watino, Alta.)

A.: BEET AND HORSERADISH RELISH

- 1 qt. cooked beets
- 1 qt. raw cabbage
- 1 tsp. pepper
- 1 cup grated horseradish
- 2 cups sugar.

Chop beets and cabbage. Add remaining ingredients and cover with vinegar. Put in sterilized jars. Makes about 6 qts.

Q.: Do you have a recipe for Rose Hip Jam? — (Mrs. C. W., High River, Alberta.)

A.: ROSE HIP JAM

NOTE: — Pick only berries that are vivid red and soft. There is much better flavour if picked after the first frost. Wash and remove hulls. Cover with water and cook until soft. Add more water as needed. Set aside to cool then press through sieve. To 2 cups of this puree add one cup of sugar. Cook slowly, stirring often until jam consistency. Pour into sterilized jars.

Q.: REQUESTED RECIPES

I knew a Scotch woman who made the nicest spongy dessert with milk and jelly powder. Could you find such a recipe for me? — (Mrs. F. E., Kelowna, B.C.)

A.: JELLY PUDDING

(I think this sounds like it.) Combine these:

- 3 egg yolks
- 3 cups milk
- 1 cup sugar

Bring to boil and add one package of jelly powder. Add egg whites beaten stiff. Mould and chill. Serve with whipped cream if desired.

Q.: **SEVERAL RECIPES** for salad dressings and mayonnaise prompts me to give you this one:

A.: Uncooked salad dressing. (I'm happy to tell you that the lady who sent this in admits to being over eighty! That really set me back on my heels. (Oh, that I may still show the interest and zest for life when I reach that age.)

- 1½ tsps. salt
- 1½ tsps. dry mustard
- 3 tbsps. white sugar
- ½ cup undiluted canned milk
- 1½ cups salad oil
- ½ cup vinegar

Put dry ingredients into bowl and add milk slowly, stirring with rotary beater. Then add oil ¼ cup at a time, beating well after each addition. Add vinegar

Here's An Idea...



Jellied Fruit Compote

- package fruit-flavored jelly powder (any red flavor)
- 1-1/3 cups hot water
- 1 box quick-frozen mixed fruit*

Dissolve fruit-flavored jelly powder in hot water. Add frozen block of fruit and stir until fruit thaws. Pour into mold and chill; stir 2 or 3 times (to distribute fruit) until gelatin begins to set. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve plain or with sweetened whipped cream. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

* Do not thaw before using.

last all at once and beat until smooth.

Q.: We are great angel food fans and wondered if you had some grand recipes for using up egg yolks? — (Mrs. J. D., Estevan, Sask.)

A.: I'm afraid room will not permit me to give many recipes, but here is one I can vouch for:

GOLDEN LAYER CAKE

- ¾ cup butter
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- ½ tsp. lemon extract
- 1 cup white sugar
- 8 egg yolks well beaten
- 2½ cups sifted cake flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- 3 tsps. baking powder
- ¾ cups milk

Cream butter until fluffy. Add flavourings and beat in sugar until creamy. Add well-beaten yolks and beat again. Sift dry ingredients together three times and add them alternately with milk. Do not beat after flour has all been added, just gently blend in. Pour into greased and lightly floured pans, and bake in oven 350° F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Let stand 5 min. before turning out. **Note:** This cake is delicious filled with lemon filling and white icing a-top.

Q.: I'm wondering if you have run across the recipe for beaten biscuits. They were similar to a soda cracker (only nicer) and were made with buttermilk and soda and beaten for 15 minutes with a wooden mallet. — (Mrs. I. N., Burns Lake, B.C.)

A.: The nearest I can come to this is one called:

SODA SCONES

- 1 lb. flour
- ¾ tsp. baking soda
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. tartaric acid
- Buttermilk enough to moisten.

Combine sifted dry ingredients. Soften with the milk and beat well. Roll out on floured board. Cut into desired shapes. Prick the surface with fork and cook on a fairly hot griddle for ten minutes turning to cook other side. **Note:** We welcome readers' reactions to this recipe.

Q.: Recently I have had failures with my angel foods. Just ten minutes before limit of baking time they flop. I use a mix master. Do you think I beat them too much? — (Mrs. S., Morse, Sask.)

A.: Yes, I think this is the reason for your failures. We are told to beat the egg whites fluffy but not dry. So 'spare the horses' after this when your electric mixer is doing the work.

Q.: I would like a recipe for a good chocolate chiffon cake? — (Mrs. A. P., Watino, Alta.)

A.: **THIS IS A DANDY**, I think. It calls for cocoa, and it is named:

FUDGE CHIFFON CAKE

Mix ¾ cup boiling water with ½ cup cocoa. Cool. Sift these together in bowl:

- 1¾ cups cake flour
- 1¾ cups sugar
- 3 tsps. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt

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AT YOUR GROCER'S

Form a well in dry ingredients and add:

- ½ cup salad oil
 - 7 unbeaten egg yolks
 - The cooled cocoa mixture
 - ¼ tsp. red coloring (optional) ...
- Beat until smooth.

Whip to form very stiff peaks 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8) and ½ tsp. cream of tartar. Fold in gently. Place in 10-inch ungreased tube cake pan and bake in 275° F. oven for one hour.

MILK FILTER FLOWERS AND DOLLS

There are passing fads and styles in fancy work as in everything else, so I wish to quote from several letters from ladies who offered to give help to those interested in this hobby. Appar-

ently the milk filter and foam novelties go hand in hand and those who want more information on this whole handicraft write to those named below. DO NOT WRITE TO ME. And when you are writing show the courtesy of enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Mrs. D F. Janzen, 1145 Waller Avenue, Ft. Garry, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

Mrs. Chris Hoage, Box 121, Theodore, Sask.

Mrs. Marie Di Bin, Box 2, McKague, Sask.

NOTE: — If you want help with your home-making problems write Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.

Aunt Sal Suggests...

Some folks show interest in one thing,
And some folks in another:
But as a rule the old-style things
Interest every daughter and mother.

I HAVE BEEN UNMERCIFULLY TEASED by some people for the sort of things I sometimes place in this column. They scoffingly tell me, "No one is interested these days in such things." I have my answer ready for them and it runs so: "Well, then, if they aren't interested why do they draw so many letters of comment from the readers?"

And so it was when a query about those loathsome pests... Bed Bugs (or do they deserve capital letters), almost 100 people... of both sexes... had their heart-rending story to tell, but every story had its happy ending for in every case the arch-villains were routed and harmony and cleanliness reigned supreme.

AND NOW TO GET RID OF THEM once they have taken up their abode where they were never welcomed in the first place. I think the smartest thing that one woman advised was to write the Dept. of Agriculture in your capital city and ask advice. This is true no matter what the problem is. And let me whisper that that is what you should do sometimes instead of writing this lady Aunt Sal. For many many times I simply pass on information that I received from the Government in one of their valuable bulletins or pamphlets. First you should

write for a complete list of free pamphlets that are published with the rural woman's needs in mind and then you can check all those you are interested in and write the second time for these.

But now back to the bedbugs!

And many of you asked me to please emphasize that caution must be shown when using any of these exterminators for most of them are plenty powerful. Now I'll list the various kinds:

(1) Just plain paint. One man (oh, yes, the men got into the act, too). He was definite in stating that any paint, no matter what its grade, would rout them out.

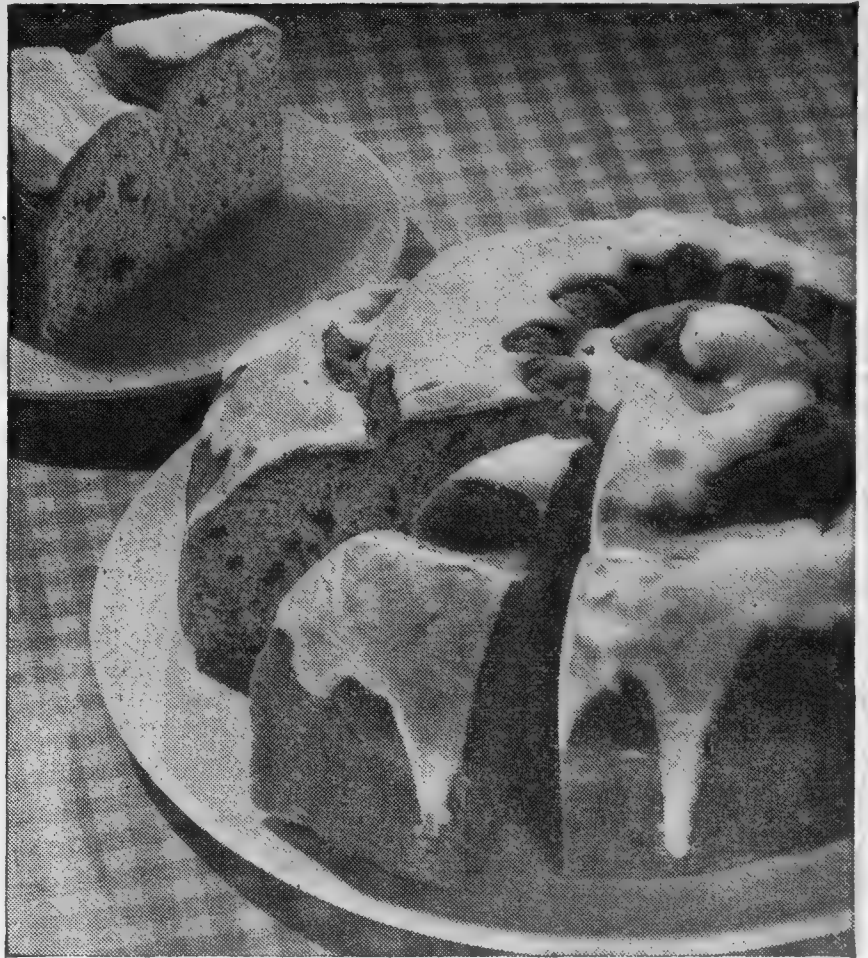
(2) Excessive heat. One lady wrote a harrowing tale of building fires in the stoves and although it was very warm weather they kept them going full blast (of course, all humans vacated the premises first) and they really blasted them, the beasties, out. They were lucky they didn't burn the house down too... though there must have been times when they didn't care too much if they had.

(3) Fumigating... best done by a specialist who really knows his business. And then there is the inconvenience of having to vacate the premises for some time so that is not always convenient.

(4) And then there are several items that one can buy in powder form and mix with water and use in a fly spray. Most common is DDT and here again we repeat the warning, wear a mask and wear gloves and keep windows open while working. As you leave, you can close the windows and doors while the exterminating is going on.

(5) As a follow-up procedure to be sure the eggs are killed too, one lady wrote that she used double strength vinegar and lysol and painted the mattresses and springs and any small cracks with this.

(6) A good many wrote of the effectiveness of burning sulphur candles. Place them in large tins with a brick under



There's fascinating flavor in this Cardamom-seed COFFEE CAKE

If you're not already acquainted with cardamom seeds, do try them in this distinctive coffee cake! It's a tender delicious sweet bread with an exciting gourmet touch. And it's easy to make when the yeast is Fleischmann's Active Dry. If you bake at home, discover new and intriguing flavor by baking this unusual coffee cake soon!

CARDAMOM SEED COFFEE CAKE

1. Remove husks from 6 cardamom seeds and crush seeds thoroughly. Scald ½ cup milk. Stir in ½ cup granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.
2. Meantime, measure into large bowl ½ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in crushed cardamom seeds and lukewarm milk mixture. Beat together 2 eggs, 1 egg yolk and stir into yeast mixture.
- Stir in 2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour and beat until smooth. Mix in ½ cup chopped pecans. Work in an additional 2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour.
3. Turn out on floured board; knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours.
4. Punch down dough and turn out on lightly-floured board. Halve dough. Shape each half into a rope about 36 inches long. Let rest 5 minutes. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Beginning at centre of an 8-inch round layer cake pan, loosely coil one rope round and round in pan. Coil second rope of dough in another pan. Sprinkle with granulated sugar. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 minutes. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. While warm, top with the following frosting and sprinkle with chopped pecans. Beat 1 egg white until stiff, but not dry; stir in 1 teaspoon vanilla and sufficient icing sugar to make a frosting of spreading consistency. Yield: 2 cakes.



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"For the last time, Gerald, no!"

What is CO-OPERATION?

(Adapted from a speech by Mr. J. R. Love, President of A. C. W. A.)
At the opening of the Red River Co-op Supermarket in Winnipeg,
June 25, 1958.

"Co-operation is more than the ten, twenty, or fifty dollars, that a co-op member can save in patronage dividends. It is more than the common ownership of co-operative facilities such as grain elevators, creameries, refineries, processing plants, and co-op supermarkets, like this one here. It is more than better markets and better sources of supply.

"It is all of these, but larger than these. It is people of various religions, jews and gentiles, catholics and protestants, orthodox and free thinkers. It is people of various political beliefs, liberals and conservatives and socialists. It is people of various racial backgrounds, sons of the Selkirk settlers and of the French-Canadian voyageurs, pioneers from the Scandinavian countries, from the British Isles, and all parts of Europe, settlers from 'south of the border' who call themselves Americans. It is all of these people, working together in a harmonious manner, that is helpful to all, and harmful to none.

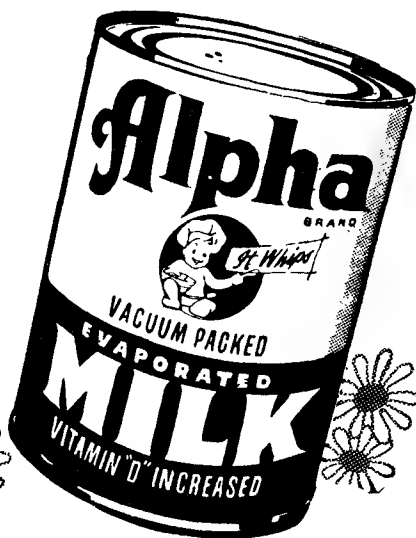
"Co-operation" is voluntary self-government, designed to distribute the wealth of the nation, not into the hands of fewer and fewer people, as does the profit system, but into the hands of more and more of the people.

"It is an economic program of action by the people, capable of removing many of the economic abuses that affect the modern world, such as the obsolete economic devices that limit the ability of the masses of the people to enjoy the productive abundance that science and invention have made available to this day and age.

"Co-operation is an ideal worthy of the unfaltering, and single-purpose devotion of its followers. Co-operation knows no bounds. Its people are capable of enlarging the spheres of peace and goodwill in local communities, in the nation, and throughout the world."

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CANNED CHICKEN AND TURKEY,
ICE CREAM AND BUTTER
"Products from Sunny Alberta"

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

RED DEER, ALBERTA

each and shut up the house and leave for the day. We are advised to do this about three times with an interval of a week in between times. An airing of several hours will make the place habitable again.

So if any of you are troubled by this exasperating problem, don't be afraid to talk it over with your druggist . . . remember one can be the cleanest housekeeper in the world and still be visited by these unlikely pests . . . but with the modern aids we now have at our command we don't have to endure them any more. They come under many trade names, but your druggist or the Department of Agriculture or your nearest Experimental Station will be able to advise you which they consider the best. Oh, I took a quick look

over the letters again, and lauded. It was in liquid form and was used in a fly spray. And there you have it, readers. Not a pleasant subject I'll admit, and you don't know how I debated over whether I should place it on the page or not. But now I'm glad I did. For almost without exception every writer wrote: "I have never written you before but I've received so much good from your page that I think it is my turn to help others" . . . That's the spirit we like to see, isn't it now?

Next month I promise you I'll be back to normal again and only write of real dignified topics and that well bred folk (that means you and me) really like.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish. Aunt Sal.

Care urged with fly sprays

CHEMICAL fly sprays in fly-control measures should be used with caution, Dr. Norman Williams, of the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health, warns.

The Department received information that a mixture including five gallons of DDT, one and a half quarts of Malathion and one quart of creolin in 200 gallons of water was being used in some places. DDT, provided care is taken to prevent skin contamination, is virtually harmless, Dr. Williams said. Malathion is the least toxic organic phosphorus compound used in insecticides. It can have harmful effects if inhaled, but the chief danger lies in absorption through the skin if there is gross contamination.

The first safety measure is

careful handling of the concentrate so that the skin and clothing of the operator do not become contaminated. In case of gross contamination it is best to change the clothing and wash the body within a half hour. Ordinarily it is wise to wear overalls over underwear. If contamination is suspected, both underwear and overalls should be washed. Even without contamination it is best to hang away the overalls to be used in future spraying operations.

Plastic or rubber gloves should be worn when one handles the concentrated mixture.

Danger of harmful inhalation and skin contamination outdoors would depend on wind and air currents. Spraying should never be done against the wind. A respirator is advisable for indoor spraying, particularly in a large building where the task might take some time.



Sugar produced from Douglas Fir

by P. W. Luce

SUGAR cane is the most important of many of the tropical countries, and beet sugar is a real asset in Western Alberta, but British Columbia has a sugar that is all its own. Its famous Douglas Fir tree manufactures sugar.

It's good, too. Its flavor is very much like that of the ordinary cane sugar, but it is far sweeter. To the uninitiated, it suggests saccharine, which is 600 times sweeter than sugar. Analysis has shown that it yields a pure and rare tri-saccharine, and that it holds more of this than does any other plant known to man.

Experts say the Douglas Fir sugar is fifty per cent tri-saccharine, which is now obtained only from a shrub in Persia and Turkestan.

The British Columbia sugar will not figure as a competitor in the tri-saccharine market. There isn't enough of it, and the yield is uncertain.

Douglas Fir sugar has been known to the Indians from time immemorial. They have used it for food flavorings and to add strength to concoctions for drinking, and occasionally made it an article of barter. The white man has neglected it except in emergencies, though he has known of its virtues. The chief reason has been that the sugar wasn't produced where it was most wanted.

The Douglas Fir sugar is to be found only in a comparatively small region in the southern part of British Columbia. Its eastern limit may be taken as Douglas Lake and on the west it may be found not very far inside the coast line. Its extreme south is on a line from Merritt to Chilliwack, and the 100-Mile House is its half-way mark from the coast line to the Thompson River.

The Douglas Fir sugar yield is scattered, but is found chiefly in what is known as the "dry belt".

Some of the eastern parts of the state of Washington, which have a similar climate, produce a small quantity of sugar which is said to be much relished by the Indians.

As it comes from the tree, the sugar is ready to eat. It forms in streaks and irregular masses on the branches, and also appears in thin white flakes. Some of the big lumps may be two inches thick.

Long streaks may be picked off the bark, and sometimes the small branches break under the weight, which make it easy for the Indians to do the collecting.

The sugar is usually hard and sticky, but it can melt during hot weather. It is like toffee when taken into the mouth, but soon dissolves.

Like all sweet things, the Douglas Fir sugar is a strong attraction for moths, flies, bees, wasps, hornets, and a dozen other insects that infest the country. These become imbedded in the sugar, and there are times when it is not exactly attractive.

Trees growing on northern and eastern slopes are the most prolific in sugar bearing. They are somewhat more sheltered, and enjoy relatively more humidity. Atmospheric and soil conditions must be congenial to the manufacture of sugar, and there must be space for air circulation. There is no sugar produced in heavily-wooded areas. Rain water is also essential, as the roots draw this up into the tree, and the evaporation is of assistance in forming the globules that become the sugar masses on the leaves and branches.

Because of varying weather conditions from year to year, there is no assurance of a sugar harvest. It is one of those chancy crops. A few dull days in the hot season absorbs much of the unexpelled sugar back into the trees, where it turns into starch and becomes a food reserve.

Though the sugar has a high degree of consistency in composition, and has certain attributes not found in cane or beet sugar, it will never be a competitor in the public market. Chemists and scientists are interested in it, and Indians find some use for it, but the yield is too erratic for the white man.

The Douglas Fir will continue to be famous as the most useful wood on the Pacific Coast, and remains the strongest wood for its size in this part of the world, but it will never be heralded as a sugar plantation in the Canadian West.

New storage plan

A NEW method of storing condensed skim milk for future use in processing dairy products was recently reported by Oklahoma State University. Under this process milk solids are said to have been held for one year at sub-freezing temperatures without deterioration, and then successfully used to make chocolate drink and cottage cheese.

Others produce too

CANADA has traditionally been a great producer of wheat, but Canadians are sometimes inclined to forget that they aren't the only pebbles on the beach. France, for example will undoubtedly produce more wheat than Canada this year. Our yield will probably be somewhat less than 300 million bushels, while France will come up with about 400 million bushels.

Perhaps an example may be drawn from closer to home. It is not unusual for the single State of Kansas to receive more dollar returns from its agriculture than does the whole of Canada in any particular year.

Fertilizer Act . . .

A NEW Fertilizer Act, overhauling the old one and bringing regulations up to date, went into effect July 1.

The Act was approved by Parliament in April, 1957, and the regulations authorized by Governor in Council in June of this year.

C. R. Phillips, of the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, explained that one immediate result will be to increase plant food content of some fertilizers because the regulations set a higher minimum standard.

This, he said, will tend to eliminate smaller volume grades of lower analysis.

Special attention has been given sale of fertilizers with a pesticide content. It will be possible for a farmer to obtain mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides, provided they contain pesticides of the type and quantity suitable for the purpose intended. Further, the farmer must be supplied with labelling and directions for use of the product.

Fertilizer sales in Canada last year reached 800,000 tons.

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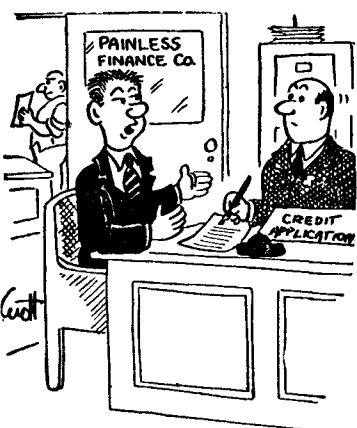
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Information and reservations from any CNR Agent or write to E. D. Bell, District Passenger Agent, CNR, Edmonton.



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JUST a better job of cooling and more care of cream cans could improve the grade of many cans of cream.

THOUSANDS of extra dollars, says the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, are earned every month in the province because dairy farmers have improved cream quality.

CORRECT milking procedures it is said could cut mastitis infections in half.

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THE mouldboard is still Britain's basic tillage tool. British farmers say it is a more efficient weed-killer, most weeds appearing there are after rotary cultivation, next behind the disc plough, and least with mouldboard ploughing.

AGRICULTURISTS suggest that if more than one-third of a crop germinated late, swathing should be delayed until the heads of the late crop are well filled.

THE \$600.00 Canadian National Exhibition Scholarship for Manitoba's outstanding 4-H Club member of the year was awarded to Melvin D. Weber, of Miami, who will be a first-year student this fall of the Faculty of Agriculture at the U. of M.

IN the 1956-57 crop year a total of 55 cars (all grains) were rejected on account of stones. The Searle Grain Co. says that in the first 11 months of this crop year, 359 cars have been rejected; with the grain crop down the stone crop is up.

THE United States figures to have about 3% less corn this year than last, but it will still have plenty, with an estimated crop of 3.3 billion bushels.

EGG vending machines in the United States have grown into a business with sales of around \$2,000,000.00 annually.

FINANCIAL assistance to farmers on part of the hauling expense to move winter feed and elevator storage charges to hold necessary stocks will be made by the Saskatchewan government.

ABOUT 100 boars and 15 breeding groups of the new Lacombe breed will be distributed throughout the country this fall, by draw, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

IN Canada fertilizer formulas are marked on the bag or package. The first figure always represents the nitrogen content, the second figure always indicates the amount of phosphorous and the third figure potash.

STUDENT in Alberta who would normally attend the Fairview School of Agriculture will be accommodated this term at Vermilion and transportation assistance will be given by the province to Peace River students availing themselves of the service.

TERRENCE Stanley Veeman won the Canadian National Exhibition scholarship of \$750.00 for Saskatchewan's outstanding 4-H member. He lives at Macrorie and is 18-years old.

THE minister of lands and natural resources for Manitoba has announced that last year's experiment in duck-feeding around the Delta marshes, which was quite successful, will be repeated this season.

THE Manitoba government has urged the St. Lawrence Seaway authority to "adopt all necessary measures to ensure that no tolls whatever be imposed for the carrying of grain."

A WELL-KNOWN botanist has recently published a book in which he estimated the number of useful plants at over 7,000.

ABOUT 50,000 acres of crop was sprayed in Manitoba this summer for beet webworm outbreaks, some acreage by plane. Dieldrin was the principal drug used and good kills were reported.

BURPERS are tired cows. Experts tell us that when a cow burps it loses about 10% of its energy in its digested food; this energy being lost in methane gas formed in the cow's stomach.

MODERN woman apparently doesn't believe her place is just in the home. Canadian hunting associations estimate that this fall more than 40,000 women will join their husbands, or go out on their own, after birds and big game.

DR. S. S. MUNRO, poultry geneticist of the Canada Department of Agriculture, recently told Saskatchewan poultrymen that hybrid vigor has been able to boost egg-production an average of three dozen eggs per layer each year, with good cross-breeds making twice that increase.

TWENTY short courses, conferences and meetings, running from Nov. 17 to April 3rd, 1959, will be held at the Agricultural and Homemaking School, Brandon. They will be of general interest to farmers, farm women, community leaders and those interested in rural problems.

A BUMPER crop of 16,000,000 bushels of apples is expected to be gathered from Canadian orchards this season.

A LANCASHIRE, England, cheese 2½ feet high, over 3 feet in diameter, weighing more than half a ton, and made from about 5,000 quarts of milk was made for a trade exhibition at Manchester.

TRIALS to find whether the meat of milk-fed veal can be distinguished from those reared on other foods are being carried out by the United Kingdom's Ministry of Agriculture.

WHILE a great many prairie farmers this year are only worrying about water, scientists are telling us houses of the future will be air-conditioned, windowless, lit by electricity and heated by hot water circulating through the walls.

YEAR by year statistics show a 30 per cent increase in wheat flour consumption by Japan which has generated a keen rivalry among wheat exporting nations for the business.

THE American Farm Economics Association of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society held a joint annual meeting at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Aug. 20th to 22nd; the first time it has been held in the west.

SPRINKLERS are becoming popular in many areas to germinate crops and in some humid areas sprinklers have helped crops through dry weather. Such irrigation is used mainly on limited acreage.

IN 1957 Canada exported live cattle and dressed beef equivalent to 443,000 head of cattle. In 1956 the figure would have been about 81,000 head.

C.N.R. excursions to Churchill were booked solid again this year, nearly 500 tourists from all over Canada, and the U.S. making the August trip to see this part of the world.

PRESENT wheat crop estimates are for a crop around the 300,000,000-bushel mark, considered good under the unfavorable conditions of this growing season.

HIGHCREST Primrose Hengerveld, a pure-bred Holstein, bred and owned by R. C. Briggs & Son, South Edmonton, has established herself as Alberta champion for lifetime production; 12 lactations, for 196,366 lbs. of milk, and 6,801 lbs. of butter-fat.

PRODUCING an acre of excellent quality alfalfa-brome grass, experts say, costs not more than \$10.00 more than an acre of poor quality forage.

TO avoid tainted milk feed strong feeds, or feed with weeds, after milking, not before.

A GOOD supply of salt will help to keep animals on pasture from eating the salty seaside arrowgrass which is not only poisonous, but can be fatal.

THE Canadian meat market in 1957 absorbed an average of 97,000 hogs, 38,550 cattle, 17,100 calves and nearly 17,000 lambs each week.

THE Alberta government instituted its Mastitis Control Programme in 1946. Under this a herd owner may have his herd tested for Mastitis with the Department bearing the cost of laboratory examination.

Save on TRUCK HOISTS

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LOWEST PRICES — QUICK DELIVERY

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MODEL No. 4 — 3 to 4-ton capacity. Fits most ¾ to 1-ton trucks.

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Public potato plots

BOTH home gardeners and farmers in Manitoba will find it convenient to see a practical test of potato varieties in their own neighborhood this season.

Potato specialists of the Extension Service have planted a series of demonstration plots of potatoes throughout the province. Two main plots are located at Old St. Andrews, half way between Winnipeg and Lockport, with others at Steinbach, St. Eustache, Winkler, Brandon, Wabowden and Vita.

In addition to these main test plots, all agricultural representatives have been supplied with seed for a nine-variety test plot for their particular areas. This will assist those interested in picking the variety most suitable for their own garden.

The main test plots will go a few steps further. They will demonstrate proper insect and disease control; fertilizer and spacing tests; the use of maleic hydrazide as a potato sprout inhibitor, etc.

Tranquilizers?

DRUG firms in the United States are putting up a strong case for the continued use of tranquilizers in the animal diet.

Dr. J. C. Siegrist, who directs veterinary medicine for the Schering Corporation maintains that normal weight losses of steers during shipment have been consistently reduced 3% by the use of the drug Trilafon. He says that the dollar savings for each animal amounts to from six to eight dollars.

Dr. Siegrist told an audience of a thousand cattlemen in New Orleans that the drug has been cleared in the United States for cattle shipments up to the feed lot, but that further studies must be completed before it may be used in shipments of fat cattle from feed lots to slaughter houses. The particular benefits according to Dr. Siegrist, are savings from the drastic losses due to shipping fever, shrinkage of animal weight due to stress, infectious diseases such as pneumonia and failure of the steers to go on feed upon arrival at the feed lot.

Spraying pastures

THE ease and importance of pasture spraying is being demonstrated by the Manitoba Weeds Commission.

Working with the University, the Commission has chemically treated 21 different plots in 18 agricultural representative districts, with 2,4-D in an attempt to control Western snowberry and silver willow growing on native pastures. The rate of application was 32 ozs. actual chemical per acre in 30 gallons of water.

The plots are approximately two-thirds of an acre in size and are located near the main high-

ways or well-travelled roads. They are well marked with signs and may be easily spotted by an alert driver.

Western snowberry and silver willow are particularly troublesome in native pastures, and over a period of time can spread to substantially reduce the acreage of grass. The demonstration shows the importance of pasture spraying and the ease (at \$2 per acre) with which it can be done.

Farming around the world

(Continued from page 14)

WORLD WHALE OIL PRODUCTION, forecast at 430,000 short tons, will be down 10,000 tons from last year. The major decline is in NORWAY, which had

a poor ANTARTIC season. All other major producing countries are maintaining last year's level's of production, and JAPAN and the SOVIET UNION are even expected to substantially increase their output.

SPERM OIL output will probably be up 15% to about 115,000 tons. Production in the Antarctic, which accounts for 40% to 50% of world output, was over a fourth greater than last year.

EUROPEAN poultry industries have been quick to recognize the popularity of U.S. QUICK-FROZEN READY-TO-EAT POULTRY in SWITZERLAND.

As a result, the poultry exporting countries as well as Swiss producers are switching from "French dressed" to eviscerated birds and are trying to compete with U.S. high quality.

ARGENTINE exports of BREAD GRAIN and COARSE GRAINS is running behind last year.

Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"



ACCIDENT INSURANCE At NO COST

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Commencing August 1st, 1958



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Alberta Wheat Pool around-the-clock accident insurance covers any member who—

1. Is an active farmer in areas served by Alberta Wheat Pool facilities.
2. Has delivered to Alberta Wheat Pool a minimum of 2,000 bushels of grain, or \$1,500 in value of forage seed in the last 36 months.*

No application is needed. Eligible members were covered automatically from August 1st, 1958. Dependents of eligible members are also covered. For details on how the Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance plan may be extended to non-family farm workers, see your Alberta Wheat Pool agent.

Where Is Coverage

Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance not only covers you on every task around the farm. It goes further, covering you and your family at work and at play.

How Much Coverage

Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance benefits include—

- For loss of life—as much as \$1,000.00.
- For loss of sight or limbs—as much as \$1,000.00.
- For medical expenses—as much as \$500.00.

Aware of the high rate of farm accidents and the heavy cost to members, your Alberta Wheat Pool takes pride in offering this accident insurance coverage at no cost. For complete details on this insurance plan, your Alberta Wheat Pool invites you to discuss it with your agent soon. This is a further step in Alberta Wheat Pool's endeavour to bring maximum service to its members.

* For full details on eligibility check your Alberta Wheat Pool Agent

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EGGS CLEANED by the Cleanegg Method have an attractive appearance. You clean them fast, easily and thoroughly. Ideal for cleaning eggs laid on range as you can remove any type of stain. Kit for attachment to your 1/4 horsepower motor only \$9.00, delivered in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia. Free illustrated circular. Poultry Equipment Division, Henrich Poultry Farm, Waterloo, Ontario.

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REINCARNATION — Clothed more and more with spirit. Such is the law. Each time we die, we gain more of life. Victor Hugo.

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\$12,000 required as 1st mortgage in store and cabins on Vancouver Island. Single man (or required couple) can have own cabin and board as interest. Box 36, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta.

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Feed proteins for milk

FEEDING grain and protein supplement, milking regularly and culling poor producers will help prevent falling milk production in late fall and winter.

Irregular milking hours, common during harvest, lowers milk production and may cause expensive damage due to mastitis. Keeping cows milking heavily in fall and early winter is profitable since fluid milk prices are highest then.

Off with the horns

DEHORNING is an annual chore which thousands of cattlemen have worked into a routine with their other activities on ranch or farm. These are the people who realize the wisdom of doing a job when it is most easily accomplished with the least risk. Some use caustic paste at birth, others use a knife and caustic pencil, lifting the

horn button out with the knife and cauterizing with the pencil; still others use a dehorning tube or a calf size dehorner.

Unfortunately there are still many who do not do this job when it should be done. As a result calves go into winter with the horns still on. The weather gets colder; calves are subjected to major feed changes; they are moved about and exposed to shipping fever. Dehorning now becomes an added risk. These producers forget that a man buying feeders penalizes the producer for the horns on his calves. The feeder has only two choices, both bad. He can dehorn at some risk of serious setback or he will have to put up with horned cattle in his feed lot and pay a penalty for horns when he markets.

Grey-wooded rotations

SUCCESSFUL farming in the areas of grey-wooded soils can depend a lot on the proper cropping sequences. Different rotations show widely varying results.

Three types of rotation in the prairie provinces, over a six-year period, varied in average net returns per acre from a loss of \$2.54 per acre to a profit of \$9.58 per acre.

A six-year rotation of two barley crops followed by four hay crops proved superior to two other types of rotation, giving the highest cash return per acre. The lowest returns resulted from a rotation of alternate crops of barley and sweet clover (plowed down for green manure) . . . representing a loss of \$2.54 per acre.

The third rotation of barley — sweet clover (green manured) — barley — hay — hay — hay resulted in a per acre profit of \$7.89.

Value in sow records

KEEPING records of the quality and number of offspring sows produce will prove invaluable when selecting breeders, according to livestock specialists.

Saskatchewan district agricultural representatives have handy litter performance charts from the department's Animal Industry Branch which farmers may have for the asking.

The performance charts show such things as the number of young swine produced, and marketed; the grades received and the number of days from farrowing to market. The net cash return per litter may also be estimated on the chart if a record is kept of the amount of feed a litter consumed.

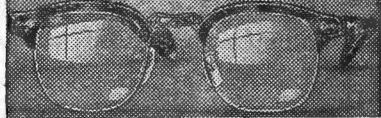
New mastitis drug

A LEADING U.S. drug company claims that it has produced a new compound to replace the use of penicillin in the treatment of mastitis.

Jensen-Calsbery Laboratories call the drug Stereocin and are releasing it through licensed veterinarians in the U.S. This firm has argued in the past that the antibiotics such as penicillin that are used in human treatments should be barred from use in animals. It claims that seepage of penicillin into the milk supply will react on any of the 32,000,000 people in the U.S. who are sensitive to it and cause anything from a case of hives to fatal shock.

The firm claims that Stereocin contains a Swiss chemical that kills organisms resistant to most antibiotics, and neomycin, a wide-range antibiotic that is not widely used in human medicine. Penicillin, on the other hand, can often be bought freely over the drug store counter and when pumped into cattle does not kill the mastitis-causing bacteria, but rather breeds more resistant bacteria.

GLASSES on 30 DAY TRIAL!



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Send name, address, age for Free Eye Test. Latest Style.

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Solution To Crossword Puzzle

G	A	I	N	E	R	R	A	S	A	L	A	S	A	L	S	A	C	E						
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EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

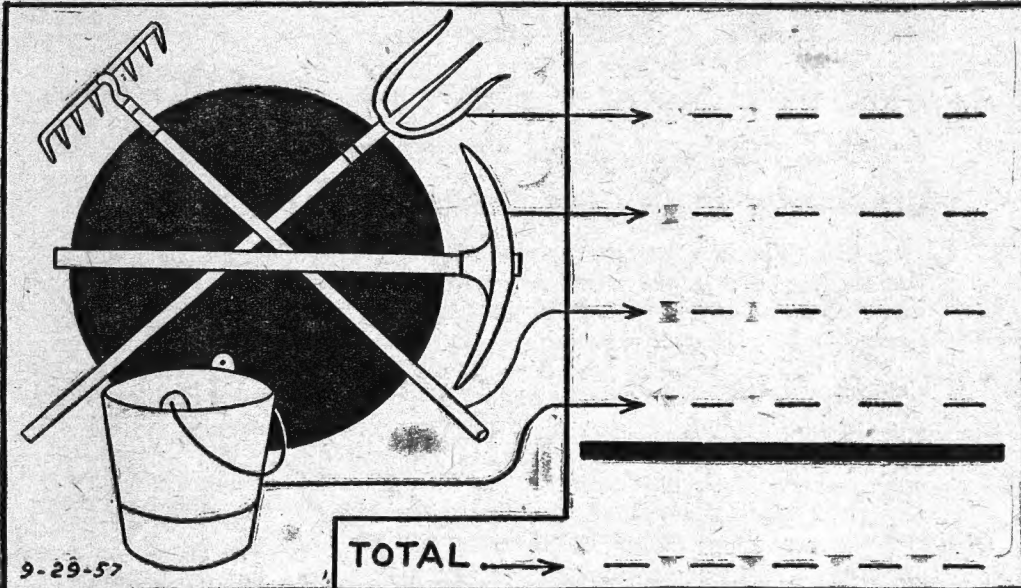
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A C E F I K L O P R
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

THE LETTERS THAT ARE NEEDED TO SPELL THE FOUR PICTURED OBJECTS ARE SHOWN ABOVE WITH THEIR CODE NUMBERS UNDER THEM. . . . WRITE THE CODE NUMBERS ON THE DASHES AS INDICATED BY THE ARROWS. ADD THEM TO SEE IF YOU ARRIVE AT THE CORRECT SOLUTION.

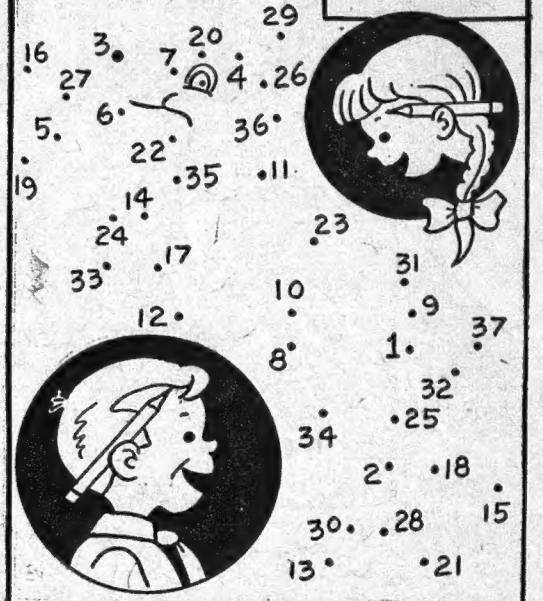


THE TRANSLATED NUMBERS: 3795, 8415, 9052, 8046 ADD TO 29308

- 4 + 4 =
2 x 6 =
20 - 3 =
3 x 11 =
25 - 6 =
2 x 8 =
3 x 9 =
15 ÷ 3 =
30 - 6 =
7 + 7 =
7 x 5 =
2 x 11 =
12 ÷ 2 =
7 - 4 =
21 ÷ 3 =
30 - 10 =
12 ÷ 3 =
35 - 6 =
29 - 3 =
3 x 12 =
6 + 5 =
27 - 4 =
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6 - 5 =
5 x 5 =
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18 - 5 =
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PLAY & LEARN

FIRST, CAREFULLY WRITE DOWN ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO THESE SIMPLE EXAMPLES. THEN, IF THEY ARE CORRECT, YOU CAN PROVE THEM BY DRAWING A PICTURE. CONNECT ALL THE LIKE NUMBERED DOTS BELOW, IN THE ORDER THAT YOUR ANSWERS APPEAR IN THE COLUMN, READING DOWNWARD.

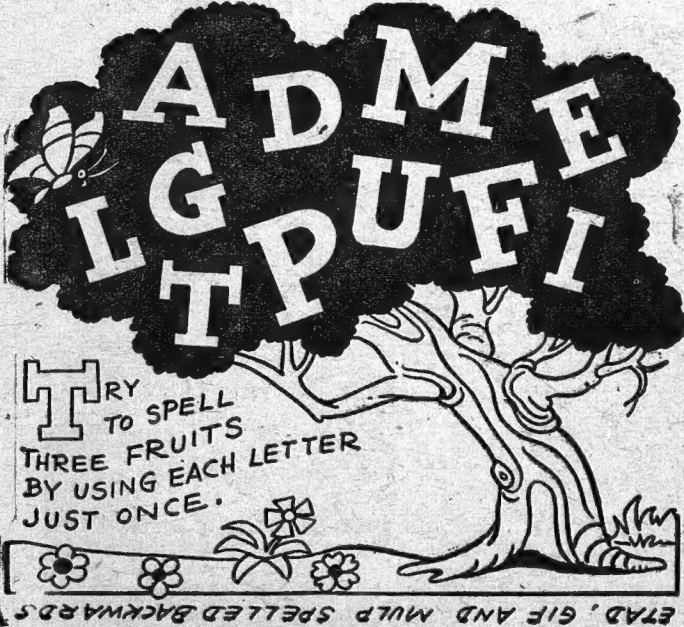


GOLD IMPUDENT UNADORNED A LARGE BUNDLE OF GOODS BOTTOM A SUIT OR ACTION CASH
1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6



CAN YOU CHANGE GOLD TO CASH IN SIX STEPS? SUBSTITUTE ONE LETTER TO FORM THE NEXT WORD IN MAKING EACH MOVE. THE DEFINITIONS OF THE IN-BETWEEN-WORDS ARE GIVEN.

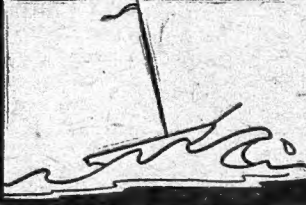
SOLUTION: 1, GOLD 2, BALD 3, BALE 4, BASE 5, CASE 6, CASH



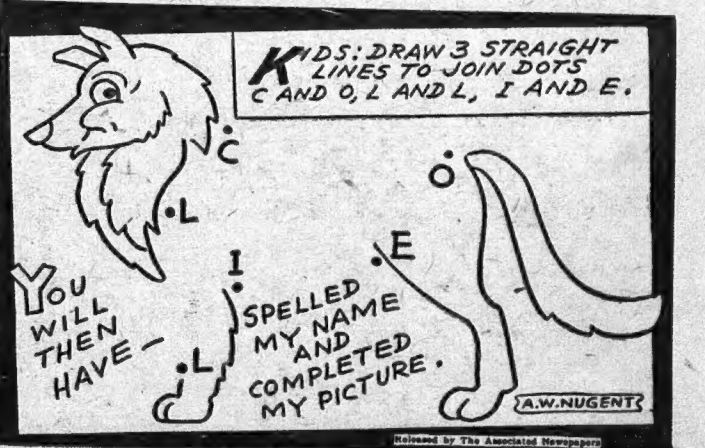
TRY TO SPELL THREE FRUITS BY USING EACH LETTER JUST ONCE.

BY MAKING A DIG 9 TURN INTO A PEN 9

DRAW THE SAILS ON THIS BOAT.



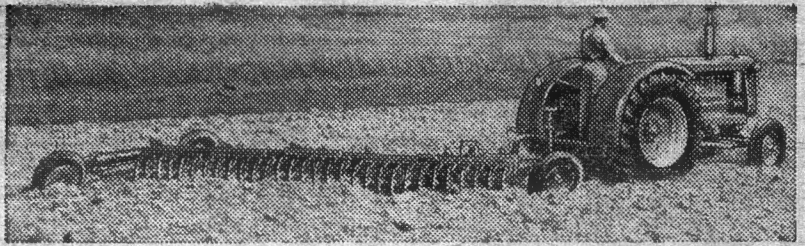
Kiddie Corner COPY THESE LINE FIGURES. MAKE SOME OF YOUR OWN.



KIDS: DRAW 3 STRAIGHT LINES TO JOIN DOTS C AND O, L AND L, I AND E.

YOU WILL THEN HAVE - I SPELLED MY NAME AND COMPLETED MY PICTURE.

A.W. NUGENT



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PACKERS

ANNUAL REPORT

The 31st year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 26th, 1958. (Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1958'.)

New highs were established in respect of:

Dollar Sales
Tonnage — i.e. pounds of product sold
Net Profit.

The following is a condensed record of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$486,122,000
Previous high—Fiscal 1957	\$467,188,000
2.*Tonnage — weight of product sold	2,466,000,000 lb.
Previous high — Fiscal 1957	2,435,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,972,803
Previous high — Fiscal 1956	\$ 4,745,533
The Net Profit was equivalent to	1.03%
of Dollar Sales.	

*The tonnage figure corresponds to tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse Business.



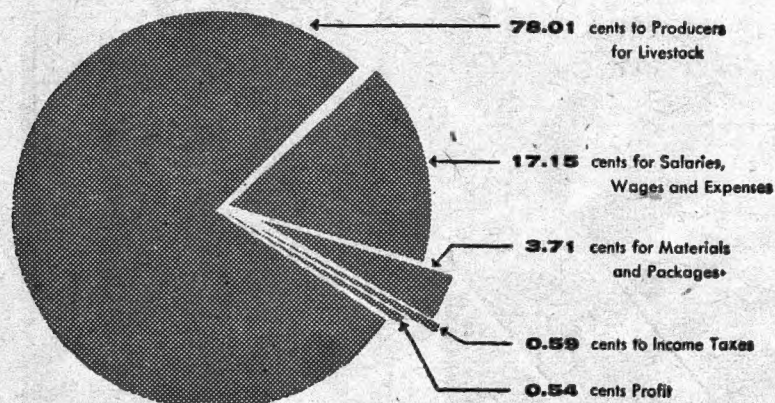
Products which derive from Canadian livestock constitute 55% of the total sales of the company.

It is clear that the Canadian livestock producer has a vital interest in the operations of Canada Packers.

Because of this special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock (meat and by-products).

On these, the profit this year was 17 2/3c per 100 lb.,
equivalent to just over 1/6c per lb.,
or 0.54% of sales,
compared to 1.03% of sales on the total operation.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



For the past ten years Canada Packers' profit on product derived from livestock has averaged 0.64 cents per dollar sales,
equivalent to about 1/5¢ per lb.

This is an important figure.

It is the measure of the Company's total profit on products derived from livestock, — the fee which Canada Packers has received for its services in processing the livestock and finding markets for the meats and by-products. This profit is important to the packer, and because the capital employed in the packing industry is turned over several times per year, a very small percentage of profit on sales represents a reasonable return on capital employed.

However, if no profit whatever were made, the benefit to the livestock producer or to the consumer would be almost negligible. For example, choice steers are selling to-day for approximately 24¢ per

lb. live weight. If the packer made no profit and the benefit went entirely to the livestock producer, he (the producer) would receive only an additional 1/7¢ per pound.†



Reports to Shareholders in the past have been mainly concerned with a review of the Canadian livestock situation. This is natural and proper. Meat is our principal business and, along with the livestock producer, we are vitally concerned with the Canadian livestock situation.

However, Canada Packers has become a widely diversified company, and a substantial share of our sales and profit arises from products other than meat and livestock by-products.

It was felt that shareholders and livestock producers would be interested in a partial list of these products:

- Highly processed products derived from livestock by-products**
Leather, Gelatine, Pharmaceuticals
- Other products from Canadian Farms**
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Ice Cream, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles
- Edible Oil Products**
Shortenings, Margarines, Salad Oil
- Detergents**
Soaps, Synthetic Detergents, Glycerine
- Miscellaneous**
Peanut Butter, Salted Nuts, Livestock Feeds, Chemical Fertilizers, Jute Bags, Feathers and Down, Foam Rubber

These products contribute substantially to the Company's income and lend stability to our business.



In all of our activities it is our conviction that the first requirement for success is to produce the best quality of products and to strive constantly to improve them.

We use every means known to us to achieve these goals. Control of quality and service is Management's most important function. Important advances have been made in this field during the year.



The previous four annual reports have mentioned the decline of exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States. This year, the situation has changed drastically. The table below gives shipments of cattle plus beef to the United States (cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) and Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle:

	Shipments to U.S. pounds	Inspected Slaughterings pounds
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)*	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)*	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500

*From February, 1952 to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

Exports to the United States of beef and beef cattle in 1957 are an important amount for the first time in six years, and are the highest since 1950.

Some liquidation of cattle herds in drought areas of the U.S. in the past several years created a strong demand for cattle at good prices in 1957. This allowed Canadian cattle to move to market at firm prices, even with an increase in marketings of more than 20%.

This situation has continued throughout the first half of 1958, and Canadian cattle prices have been very strong.

†Meat and by-products from beef cattle weigh approximately three-quarters of the live weight. The packer's profit of 1/5¢ per pound of sales weight represents 1/7¢ per pound of live weight.